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**JOURNAL
OF THE EAST AFRICA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY**

Special Supplement No. 8

OCTOBER 1961

**THE ACRAEA BUTTERFLIES OF EAST AFRICA
(LEPIDOPTERA, ACRAEIDAE)**

by

R. H. Carcasson F. R. E. S.

(Coryndon Museum, Nairobi)

With illustrations
by the author.



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ABBREVIATIONS and SYMBOLS
used in this work

ssp-	subspecies	uns	- underside
fw-	forewing	♂	- male
hw-	hindwing	♀	- female
ups-	upperside		

GLOSSARY

Anal angle	- Tornus.
Anal vein	- Vein arising from base of wing, below discoidal cell.
Basal	- Portion of wing nearest to the body.
Cilia	- Long hair-like scales at margin of wings.
Discal area	- Area of the wings immediately outside the discoidal cells.
Distal	- Away from the centre of the insect.
Fringe	- See Cilia.
Frons	- Area in front of head, between the eyes.
Internervular	- Between two veins.
Palpi	- Short projections below the head, between which the tongue is coiled.
Proximal	- Towards the centre of the insect.
Subapical	- Just inside apex of wing.
Submarginal	- Just inside margin of wing.
Subterminal	- See submarginal.
Subspecies or race	- Local population which differs constantly from others, but not enough to be a species.
Terminal	- Touching the margin.

INTRODUCTION

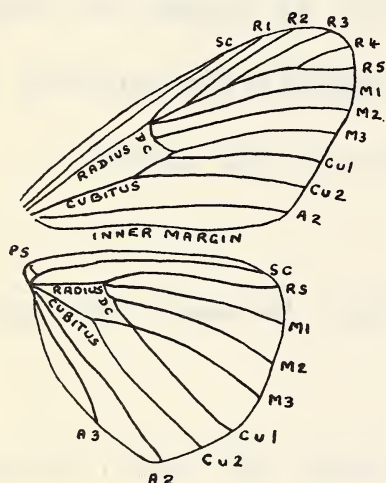
The family Acraeidae consists of medium sized butterflies closely related to the Nymphalidae; they may be distinguished by the absence of an abdominal flap to the hw and by the invariably closed cell in both wings. The veins of the fw are never swollen at the base and there are no scent brushes or brands in the males. All the species are distasteful to vertebrate predators and many are important members of mimetic associations. The family is very well represented in Africa, (about 170 species); there are half a dozen species in the Oriental tropics and the small genus Actinote in South America. The females of some species develop a horny structure at the end of the abdomen after copulation, as in the Holarctic genus Parnassius (Papilionidae). The larvae are cylindrical, usually spiny and often gregarious, particularly in the early instars. The pupae are elongated and slender, conspicuously coloured, but not marked with metallic spots. Numerous species feed on members of the family Passifloraceae.

Key to the genera of East African ACRAEIDAE

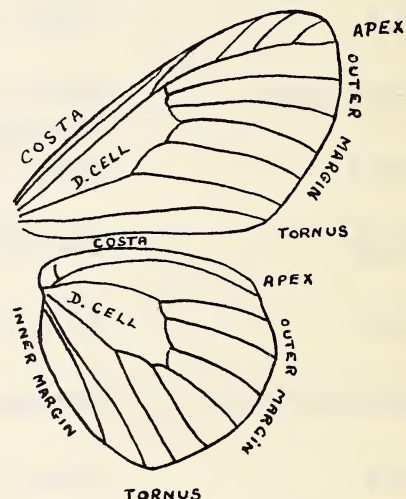
R1 arises from end of cell or beyond. Cell of hw very short, not reaching centre of wing BEMATISTES

R1 arises before end of cell in fw. Cell of hw longer than middle of wing ACRAEA

Cell of fw oblique and not contiguous with costa. M1 and M2 have common origin PARDOPSIS



Venation of the genus BEMATISTES



Venation of the genus ACRAEA

Genus BEMATISTES Hemming 1935 (= Planema Doubleday 1848)

The genus is confined to the forests of tropical Africa, being particularly well developed in the West coast and in the Congo basin. The species are medium sized to large and include a number of important models in several mimetic associations. There are 22 known species.

Key to the East African species of Bematistes

- 1 Basal area of fw enclosed by median band entirely black above 9
- 2 Basal area of fw enclosed by median band entirely orange brown above B.alcinoë ♂
- 3 Basal area of fw enclosed by median band, whitish grey above; median band whitish grey..... B.consanguinea albicolor ♂ ♀
- 4 Basal area of fw enclosed by median band uniformly dark red brown above,median band orange..... B.quadricolor ♂ ♀
- 5 Basal area of fw not enclosed,but extending to outer margin owing to the median band being interrupted or incomplete 6
- 6 Basal area of hw below not darker than ground colour B.tellus ♂ ♀
- 7 Basal area of hw below yellowish or reddish brown, always darker than ground colour B.epaea ♂ ♀
- 8 Fw black, median band reduced to a subapical bar B.scalivittata ♂ ♀
- 9 Band of fw white, broad and entire 22
- 10 Band of fw orange, orange brown or yellow, hw orange or white 11
- 11 Band of fw reaches inner margin 13
- 12 Band of fw does not reach inner margin B.aganice ♂
- 13 Band of fw does not invade cell 15
- 14 Band of fw does invade cell B.umbra hemileuca ♂ ♀
- 15 Black margin of hw defined and reaches inner margin below 18
- 16 Black margin of hw not defined and does not reach inner margin below 17
- 17 Median band of fw narrow, never more than 4mm. at its widest point. Hw always orange brown, paler in female B.persanguinea ♂ ♀
- 17a Median band of fw broad, never less than 12mm. at its widest point hw white or orange B.macarista ♂
- 17b Median band in both wings bright ochreous yellow, not orange, as in macarista B.pseuderyta ♂
- 18 Median band of hw yellow B.adrasta ♂
- 19 Median band of hw white 20
- 20 Outer edge of fw band irregular, with sharp indentations 21
- 21 Fw band of even width, white band of hw very broad B.elgonense
(Males of all races and female of subspecies toroense)
- 21a Fw band much narrower at costa,hw band narrow..... B.formosa ♂

- 21b Outer edge of fw band without sharp indentations B.poggei ♂ ♀
- 22 Band of fw reaches inner margin..... 29
- 23 Band of fw does not reach inner margin..... 24
- 24 Basal patch of hw above black or grey 26
- 25 Basal patch of hw above reddish B.alcinoë ♀
- 26 Black margin of hw not wider than 10 mm., hw rounded..... 27
- 27 Fw band narrow and irregular, the area below Cu2 forming a small
sometimes completely detached white triangle..... B.aganice ♀
- 27a Band of fw broad and compact, barely reaching Cu2, never forming a
semi-detached triangle below Cu2..... B.adrasta ♀
- 28 Marginal black band of hw not less than 12 mm. in width. Hw quadrate,
white band of hw rather narrow..... B.macarista ♀
- 28a Marginal band of hw 15 mm. at widest point, white band very narrow;
hw rounded, not quadrate..... B.formosa ♀
- 28b Fw band narrow, both edges irregular and blurred; pale markings
tinged with light ochreous, not pure white; hw rounded.... B.pseuderyta ♀
- 29 White band of fw irregular and constricted at inner margin.....
..... B.umbra hemileuca ♀
- 29a Fw band regular and not constricted at inner margin.B.elgonense elgonense ♀

BEMATISTES ALCINOË Felder (Pl.I,fig.1,pl.III,fig.2)
Felder (Reise Novara Lep. p.368, 1865).

RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to the S. Congo and to Uganda and W. Kenya.

Ssp. alcinoë Felder

RANGE Sierra Leone to the Cameroons.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. camerunica Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 14, p.285, 1893)
Male; medium sized with very long and rather falcate fw; various shades of
orange brown with black apex to fw and black margin to hw.
Female: Large, black and white.

RANGE Cameroons, Congo, Uganda and Kenya, West of the Rift Valley.

RECORDS Kenya Tiriki, Kaimosi.

Uganda Bwamba (Toro), Entebbe, Kampala, Budongo (Unyoro), Buhwezu (Ankole),
Mawakota, Jinja.

BEMATISTES UMBRA Drury (Pl.I,fig.2,pl.III,fig.1)
Drury (Ill. Exot. Ins. 3, p.23, 1782) = macaria Fabricius.

RANGE Forests, from Sierra Leone to W. Kenya.

Ssp. umbra Drury

RANGE West Africa.

Ssp. hemileuca Jordan (Nov. Zool. 21, p.254, 1914).

DESCRIPTION Male: Fw black with orange red band; hw black with white discal band.

- Female: Large, black and white.
 RANGE E. Congo to Uganda and W. Kenya.
 RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Kaimosi.
Uganda Bwamba, Budongo, Katera, Kayonza, Kalinzu, Kibale, Nabugabo, Mawakota, Entebbe, Jinja.
- NOTE Le Doux refers to this race as Planema macaria umbra hemileuca (1 Deutch Ent. Zeit. p.297 (1922), 11). This use of four names is against the international rules of nomenclature and cannot be accepted.
- BEMATISTES AGANICE Hewitson (Pl.II,fig.3,pl.II,fig.7)
 Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acraea l. 1852)
- RANGE Forests up to 5000 ft. from South Africa to Rhodesia, Mozambique, S.E.Congo, Nyasa and E. Kenya; occurs as a distinct race in W. Kenya and Uganda, and there is a further race in Ethiopia.
- RANGE Ssp. aganice Hewitson
 South Africa and Rhodesia.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. montana Butler (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1888, p.91)
 Male: Rather small with pale markings of both wings orange brown (pale yellow in B.aganice aganice).
- RANGE E. Kenya and N.E. Tanganyika
 RECORDS Kenya Teita, Meru, Kibwezi, Thika, Dabida, Chyulu hills, Kwale, Shimoni, Nairobi, Sekoke.
Tanganyika Tengeru, Arusha, Amani, Morogoro, Ukerewe Island. (Specimens from the latter locality are not quite typical).
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. NICEGA Suffert (Iris 17, p.78, 1904)
 Male: Pale markings paler than in other northern races.
 Female: Hw pale yellow; occurs as an occasional variant in N. Tanganyika. A large race.
- RANGE Nyasaland and probably S. Tanganyika.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. ugandae van Someren (J.E.Afr. Ug. Nat. Hist.Soc. 5-6, 1936)
 Smaller and darker than previous races.
- RANGE W.Kenya and Uganda.
 RECORDS Kenya Tiriki, Suna (Kisii).
Uganda Jinja, Budongo, Entebbe, Mawakota.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. orientalis Ungemach (Mem. Soc. Sci. Nat. Maroc 32: 1-122, 1932)
 All light areas very restricted; fw bar 2½ mm. wide at Cul in the male.
- RANGE Ethiopia, S.E. Sudan and probably Acholi (N. Uganda).
- BEMATISTES SCALIVITTATA Butler (Pl.II,fig.9)
 Butler (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(6),18,p.159, 1896)
- DESCRIPTION Medium size, all black with pale markings reduced to a broken subapical band in fw and to a much obscured discal band in hw. Sexes alike.
- RANGE Montane forests of Nyasaland and S. Tanganyika.
 RECORDS Tanganyika Poroto mountains, Njombe Highlands, Mufindi.
- BEMATISTES QUADRICOLOR Rogenhofer (Pl.II,fig.1)
 Rogenhofer (Ann. Mus. Wien. 6 p.458, 1891).
- RANGE Montane forests from Central Tanganyika to Mt. Kenya and Ruwenzori.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. quadricolor Rogenhofer
 Medium size; fw with a rich red brown basal area, orange median band and black apex; hw black with white discal band; sexes alike.
- RANGE N.E. Tanganyika.

- RECORDS Lyamungu, Tengeru, Namanga, Amani, Moshi, Arusha.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. latifasciata E. Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1891 p.635)
As above, but discal band of hw buff, not white.
- RANGE Kenya West of the Rift Valley to Ruwenzori.
- RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Kitale, Lugari, Serem (West Nandi), Sotik, Elgeyo, Mara river.
Uganda Fort Portal, Kayonza, Mafuga forest (Kigezi), Mbale, Kalinzu, Mulange, Mabira.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. leptis Jordan (Nov. Zool. 17, p.463, 1910)
Like typical race, but fw band very narrow.
- RANGE Kenya Highlands East of the Rift Valley.
- RECORDS Mt. Kenya, Meru, Kikuyu Escarpment, Aberdares, Molo, Njombeni, Uplands.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. morogoro Carpenter and Jackson (Proc.R.ent. Lond.(B) 19: 97-108, 1950)
Fw band broader than in typical race.
- RANGE Morogoro in N. Tanganyika.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. itumbana Jordan (Nov. Zool. 17 p.463, 1910)
Fw band broader than above.
- RANGE Itumba, Tanganyika.
- BEMATISTES ADRASTA Weymer (Pl.I,fig.5,pl.II,fig.8)
Weymer (Stett. Ent. Ztg. 53, p.85, 1892)
- RANGE Forests in Tanganyika and S.E. Kenya.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. adrasta Weymer
Male: Black with ochreous yellow discal band in both wings.
Female: Yellow areas replaced by white.
- RECORDS Tanganyika Amani (Usambara), Morogoro, Dar es Salaam,
Kenya Shimba Hills.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. (? form) pancalis Jordan (Nov. Zool. 17,p.462, 1910)
Pale areas broader than in typical race.
- RANGE "Tanganyika" according to Aurivillius in Seitz.
- BEMATISTES ELGONENSE Poulton (Pl.I,fig.4)
Poulton (Proc. ent. Soc. Lond. 2: 36-37, 1927)
- RANGE Forests in Uganda and possibly E. Congo; rare.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. elgonense Poulton.
Male: Black with bright orange band in fw, white in hw.
Female: Black with white bands in both wings.
- RANGE Eastern Uganda.
- RECORDS Mbale (West Elgon), Mabira forest (Jinja).
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. toroense Poulton (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 77, p.489, 1929)
Differs from the typical race in the female being similar to the male.
- RANGE Western Uganda and probably Eastern Congo.
- RECORDS Uganda Kayonza, Kalinzu, Toro, Mbarara,
- NOTE Le Doux considers this species conspecific with B. poggei Dew., but the shape and general appearance of the two insects are sufficiently distinct to warrant specific status for B. elgonense.
- BEMATISTES POGGEI Dewitz (Pl.II,fig.2)
Dewitz (Nov. Acta. Acad. Cur. 41: 2, No. 2 p.18, 1879)
- RANGE Forests from Angola and the Congo to Uganda, W. Kenya and Ethiopia.

- Range Ssp. poggei Dewitz
Congo.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. nelsoni Smith & Kirby (Rhop. Exot. Acraea p.10, 1892)
Black with orange band in fw, white band in hw; sexes alike.
- RANGE E. Congo, Uganda, Kenya West of the Rift Valley.
- RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Suna (Kisii).
Uganda Buhwezu (Ankole), Bwamba, Katera, Kalinzu, Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Busia, Budongo, Bugoma.
Tanganyika Ukerewe Island, Kungwe Mahare.
- Note The typical race, which differs from nelsoni in the shape of the fw band, occurs as a varietal form in Katera (T.H.E. Jackson).
- BEMATISTES MACARISTA E. Sharpe (Pl.I,fig.3,pl.III,fig.3)
Sharpe (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 18, p.76, 1906)
- DESCRIPTION Male: As above, but apex of fw more acute and fw band more reddish.
Female: Has white band in both wings.
- RANGE Forests from Cameroons to the Congo, Uganda and W. Kenya; common.
- RECORDS Kenya Tiriki, Elgon.
Uganda Entebbe, Bwamba, Nabugabo, Katera, Mawakota, Kampala, Kayonza, Budongo, Masindi.
- NOTE The male form rileyi Le Doux (1937) has a varying amount of orange brown on the hw and occurs with the typical form.
- BEMATISTES FORMOSA Butler (Pl.II,fig.5 & 6)
Butler (Cist. Ent.I, p.213, 1874)
- DESCRIPTION Similar in both sexes to above, but larger, with hw band narrower.
- RANGE Cameroons to the Congo and W. Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Bwamba, Kayonza.
- BEMATISTES PSEUDERYTA Godman & Salvin (Pl.II,fig.4)
Godman & Salvin (Story of the rear Coll., p.429, 1890)
- DESCRIPTION Male: Black with bright ochreous yellow bands in both wings.
Female: Black with pale areas restricted, ill defined and tinged with pale ochreous.
- RANGE A rare forest species from Angola, the Congo and W. Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Toro, Bwamba, Kayonza.
- BEMATISTES CONSANGUINEA Aurivillius (Pl.I,fig.9)
Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 14, p.282, 1893)
- RANGE Forests from the Gold Coast to Uganda.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. albicolor Karsch (Ent. Nachr. 21, p.280, 1895)
Both sexes greyish white with dark gry apex and discal bar in fw and grey internervular streaks in hw.
Eastern and Southern Uganda.
- RECORDS Kampala, Entebbe, Katera, Nabugabo, Nsadzi, Busisu, Bugalla.
- NOTE The typical race is West African.
- BEMATISTES PERSANGUINEA Rebel (Pl.I,fig.6)
Rebel (Ann. Naturh. Hofmus. Wien. 28: 219-269, 1914)
- DESCRIPTION Fw band orange brown, very narrow and sharply angled; hw orange brown with dark border and internervular streaks; female sometimes paler than male.
- RANGE Kivu area of the Congo to S.W. Uganda.

- RECORDS Uganda Kayonza forest (Kigezi).
BEMATISTES TELLUS Aurivillius (Pl.1,fig.7)
Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 14, p.280, 1893)
- RANGE Forests of the Cameroons, Congo and Uganda.
- RANGE Ssp. tellus Aurivillius
West Africa.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. eumelis Jordan (Nov. Zool. 17, p.462, 1910)
All pale markings bright ochreous orange.
- RANGE Central and Eastern Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Kampala, Entebbe, Katera, Masaka, Mabira, Mulange, Mawakota,
Tanganyika Ukerewe Island.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. schubotzi Grünberg (Wiss. Ergeb. Deutsch. Zentr. Afr. Exped. 3, p.519, 1911)
Smaller and brighter than above; subapical bar paler than ground colour in male. The female has all light areas of fw white; female form jacksonianus van Someren is similar to the male.
- RANGE E. Congo, W. Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Bwamba, Budongo.
- DESCRIPTION BEMATISTES EPAEA Cramer (Pl. I, fig. 8, pl. III, fig. 4)
Cramer (Pap. Exot. 3, p.64, 1779)
- RANGE A common and variable forest butterfly occurring throughout most of tropical Africa; Senegal to Angola and West Africa to the Congo, with isolated races in Ethiopia, Tanganyika and Nyasaland.
- RANGE Ssp. epaea Cramer
West Africa.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. lutosa Suffert (Iris 17, p.36, 1904)
Male: Pale markings well developed, bright orange brown.
Female: Pale markings more restricted and more or less ochreous.
- RANGE Eastern Congo, W. Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Bwamba (Toro).
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. paragea Smith (Nov. Zool. 7, p.547, 1900)
Light markings greyish white to white, sometimes with ochreous tinge in the male, much narrower than in lutosa.
- RANGE Western Uganda.
- RECORDS Kayonza, Katera, Budongo.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. angustifasciata Grünberg (Sitz.-Ber. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berl. 1910, p.165)
Similar to above, but pale areas even more restricted.
- RANGE Southern, Eastern and Central Uganda, and W. Kenya.
- RECORDS Kenya Kaimosi.
Uganda Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. epitellus Staudinger (Iris 9, p.207, 1896)
Similar to lutosa but orange ground colour invades cell of fw.
- RANGE Forests of North-East Tanganyika; rare.
- RECORDS Amani (Usambara), Pugu hills (Dar es Salaam).
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. melina Thunberg (Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 48, p.135, 1903)
Pale markings very broad, pale ochreous orange in the male, white in the female.
- RANGE North Nyasa and probably S. Tanganyika.

Genus ACRAEA Fabricius 1807

The largest genus of African butterflies, containing some 150 species. Nearly all the species are Ethiopian, a few being Oriental. The genus is very compact and uniform and cannot be split into anything more significant than species groups.

Many species of Acraea are very variable and subject to seasonal polymorphism, while others are similar to one another, so that it is not possible to devise a key that fits every form without possibility of error. The genus is represented throughout the Ethiopian Region and in every type of habitat, from desert to equatorial forest; the two main centres of distribution are the West African forest belt and the Brachystegia savanna of the Rhodesian plateau. All the species are distasteful to vertebrate predators and many of them enter various mimetic associations as models, or as müllerian mimics. The majority of the Species are medium sized and sport various shades of red, orange, brown and yellow.

Key to the East African species of ACRAEA.

A. marnois Rogenhofer and A. leucopyga Aurivillius are not included in this key.

Key to the groups. (These groups, sections, etc., have been devised solely as an aid in identifying the numerous species of this genus and have no taxonomic significance).

- Margin of hw below unmarked, or irregularly fuscous without internervular spots or streaks Group I
- Regular black marginal line on hw below, no spots or streaks.... A.insignis.
- Black marginal line on hw below broken into lunules..... A.eltringhami
- Black marginal line on hw below encloses internervular spots..... Group II
- Series of internervular streaks at margin of hw below, not bifurcated..... Group III
- Series of dark internervular streaks at margin of hw below, bifurcated to enclose submarginal triangles or lunules. Usually small species with uniform dark border on both wings above..... Group IV

Group I, key to sections.

- Proximal half of fw above red or red brown to the base, with black spots. Section A
- Some red at base of fw above, but no black spots..... Section B
- Fw above clear with dark scales at margin and on veins, but no other markings..... Section C
- Fw above mainly black; cilia black; sometimes a red median band spotted with black..... A.asbолоplintha (Section D)
- Fw above black with large red or yellow spots. Margin of hw below dull red. A series of prominent red or yellow submarginal spots on hw above... A.amicitiae (Section E)
- Fw above clear with dark markings..... A.pentapolis (Section F)

Group I, Section A. Key to species.

- Marginal band of hw above fuscous, broad and regular. A.iturina
- Marginal band of hw narrow with sharp inward projections at the veins..... A.cerasa cerasa

Group I, Section B. Key to species

- Red area of fw above does not extend beyond cell..... 1 - 6
- Red area of fw above extends beyond cell..... 7 - 8
- 1 Hw above unspotted..... A.cerasa unimaculata
- 2 Black spots on hw coalesce into thick band..... A.hamata
- 3 Spots on hw small and isolated..... 3-- 6
- 3a Hw small and rounded, never quadrate..... A.orestia
- 4 Hw quadrate, fw with fuscous border..... 5 - 6
- 5 Black spot between Cu2 and A2 touches marginal border of hw..... A.kalinzu
- 5a Black spot between Cu2 and A2 does not touch marginal border of hw..... 6
- 6 Marginal Border of hw very dark and never more than 3 mm. wide..... A.igola
- 6a Marginal border of hw not as dark and never less than 5 mm. wide..... A.quirinalis
- 7 Black spots of hw few and large..... A.damii cuva
- 8 Black spots of hw small and numerous..... A.quirina

Group I. Section D. Key to species

- 1 Hw clear above, with dark scales on the veins and at the margin. No yellow scales..... A.humilis
- 2 Hw with some yellow scales..... A.orestia f.transita
- 3 Hw mainly yellow, with dark border..... A.orestia sambar
- 4 Hw mainly dark grey, sometimes with a dark red central area..... A.cinerea

Group II. Key to sections

- Marginal spots of hw below wholly or partly darker than ground colour..... Section A
- Marginal spots of hw below not darker than ground

colour..... Section B

Group II, Section A. Key to species

- Fw without black markings..... 1 - 2
- 1 Black marginal band of hw broken into spots..... A.machequena
- 2 Marginal band not broken into spots..... A.admatha
- 3 Fw heavily marked with black..... A.perenna

Group II, Section B. Key to subsections

- No black spots in hw..... Subsection a
- Postdiscal spots on hw below joined and forming thick, irregular black band..... A.satis (subsection b)
- Black basal dots of hw below form a solid black area enclosing a few white dots; black basal area reaches costa..... Subsection c
- Black basal dots of hw below large and contiguous, alternating with large white dots, but not coalescing into black mass and not reaching costa.. Subsection d
- Basal spots in hw below well developed, but always separated; two spots in cell Subsection e
- Hw basal spots as above, but only one spot in cell. Subsection f
- Spots on hw below replaced by three continuous narrow lines; proximal cell spot large and rounded. A.miranda (Subsection g)

Group II, Section B. Key to species

Subsection a

- 1 Fw unmarked..... A.punctimarginea
- 2 Fw marked with black; marginal band of hw not wider than 4 mm..... A.rabbaiae
- 3 Marginal band of hw not less than 6 mm.; fw marked with black..... A.zonata

Subsection c

- 4 Series of postdiscal spots in hw present..... A.pseudolycia
- 5 Series of postdiscal spots in hw absent..... A.anemosa

Subsection d

- 6 Fw heavily marked with black and not partly hyaline..... A.zetes
- Fw partly hyaline, lightly spotted with black.....

- 7 Tip of abdomen in male dirty pinkish white, banded with black..... A.matuapa
- 8 Tip of abdomen in male orange, not banded with black. A.terpsicore neobule
- Subsection e
- Veins of fw only dusted with black.....9 - 10
- 9 No internervular black streaks, large size, veins sometimes only slightly dusted with black. Prominent black tip on fw above..... A.natalica
- 10 Black internervular streaks on fw above; no black tip..... 10a- 10b
- 10a Fw with normal scale covering..... A.sykesi
- 10b Fw thinly scaled except at base and apex..... A.doubledayi
- Veins of both wings dusted with black scales..... 11 - 13
- 11 Black dusting of veins reaches postdiscal spots in hw..... A.petraea
- Black dusting does not reach postdiscal spots and is often reduced to mere nervular projections of hw marginal band..... 12 - 13
- 12 Wing span not less than 65 mm. Apex black..... A.egina
- 13 Wing span not more than 55 mm. Apex black..... A.cephheus
- Apical area of fw not broadly black..... 14 - 23
- Veins not dusted with black..... 14 - 28
- Internervular streaks present in fw above..... 14 - 16
- 14 Ground colour sandy; marginal band of hw undulating. A.aequatorialis
- 15 Ground colour pinkish red, grey in some females; white subapical bar in some females; internervular streaks sometimes very faint..... A.oncaea
- 16 Ground colour always warm brownish pink in male, not so bright in female. Greyish area not reaching the margin in fw above, from M1 to Cul in male, beyond Cul in female..... A.braesia f.regalis
- 17 Fw spotted with black, semi-transparent..... A.braesia f.braesia
- 18 Both wings transparent, black spots and marginal spots present..... A.chilo ♀
- 19 Both wings pinkish red, fw above and below with complete black submarginal band enclosing series of internervular orange spots..... A. chilo ♂
- 20 Dark basal area in fw above extends to first cell spot, second series of postdiscal spots in fw absent. A.lygus

- 21 Dark basal area of fw above, if present, does not reach first cell spot. Second series of postdiscal spots in fw always present.....A.caecilia
- 22 Dark basal area in fw above absent, second series of postdiscal spots absent. Black marginal line of hw above straight, not undulating..... A.pudorella pudorella
- 23 Black spots in Cul, A2 and A3 of hw placed in a straight line..... A.nohara punctellata
- Apical area of fw above black; see also Nos.9,11, 12,13,15..... 24 - 28
- 24 Ground colour of hw below pinkish red, more or less striated with creamy white along veins. Black apical area of fw above, if present, never extends beyond M2. When absent, fw almost unspotted. Ground colour of male above very bright orange red to orange pink..... A.acrita
- 25 Black tip of fw reduced. 2, sometimes 3, small white apical spots on fw below, surrounded by black line..... A.omrora
- 26 Ground colour dirty pinkish buff; black apical area never extends beyond M2. No creamy streaks on hw below..... A.caldarena
- 27 As above, but black apical area extends beyond Cul..... A.pudorella detecta
- 28 Black area extends beyond Cul; ground colour rich orange red..... A.chaeribula

Subsection f

- 29 White subapical bar of fw above absent..... A.anacreon
- 30 White subapical bar of fw above present....A.anacreon anacreontica f.wigginsii

Group III. Key to sections and subsections

- Fw spotted with black, as in majority of Group II. Section A

Section A

- Ground colour red, particularly in the males..... Subsection a
- Ground colour orange brown, internervular streaks on hw below orange..... Subsection b
- Ground colour yellowish or greyish white, internervular streaks on hw below black.A.encedon f.lycoides (Subsection c)
- Fw not spotted with black as above..... Section B

Section B

- Fw more or less thinly covered with scales; fw markings more or less hyaline.....Subsection a
- Scale covering of fw normal.....Subsection b

Group III. Section A. Key to speciesSubsection a

- 1 Internervular streaks on hw below black and thick; no postmedian black spots on hw..... A.pharsalus
- 2 Internervular streaks on hw below orange; 3 black postmedian spots in hw at Cul, Cu2 and A2, sometimes a more or less complete series of such spots..... A.rogersi

Subsection b

- 3 Ends of veins not heavily outlined with black... A.encedon
- 4 Ends of veins heavily outlined with black in both wings..... A.rahira

Group III. Section B. Key to speciesSubsection a

- Cell of fw black, without markings, hw usually red..... 5 - 7
- Internervular streaks on hw below do not reach cell..... 5 - 6
- 5 Internervular streaks on hw below of even thickness and always reach margin..... A.peneleos
- 6 Internervular streaks on hw below attenuated distally and often fail to reach margin..... A.penelope
- 7 Internervular streaks on hw below reach cell.... A.grosvenori
- Basal half of fw thinly covered with red scales; hw red or brownish red..... 8 -10
- 8 Internervular streaks on hw below reddish and not well defined; basal half of hw above black.. A.baxteri
- 9 Internervular streaks of hw below black and well defined; basal half of hw above red dotted with black..... A.aubyni
- Distal half of fw cell white or containing a single white spot; hw pale yellow..... 10-12
- 10 Internervular streaks on hw below attenuated distally, usually failing to reach the margin... A.nteblae

- 11 Internervular streaks on hw below of even thickness,
always reaching margin..... A.servona
- 12 Fw completely clear, bordered with black, a large
clear area in hw..... A.semivitrea
- 13 Fw mainly clear, with dark band running from costa
at centre of cell to tornus; hw red brown without
clear area..... A.vesperalis

Subsection b

- Cell of fw red or brown, not black at base..... 14 - 17
- 14 Veins of fw heavily outlined with black, all
internervular spaces red, except at margin..... A.orina
- Veins of fw not outlined with black..... 15 - 17
- 15 Black spots on hw above large and numerous..... A.conradti
- 16 Hw above unspotted; no yellow postdiscal band on
fw above..... A.johnstoni johnstoni f.octobalia
- 17 Hw above unspotted; broad, irregular yellow
postdiscal band on fw above..... A.johnstoni butleri
- 18 Cell of fw above mainly pale yellow, black at costa.A.alciopoides
- Cell of fw above, black at base, white, yellow or
orange brown distally..... 19 - 21
- 19 Cell spots in hw below absent..... A.oreas
- 20 Cell spots in hw below present; internervular
streaks below narrow and faint..... A.ansorgei
- 21 Cell spots in hw below present; internervular
streaks broad and very prominent..... A.melanoxantha
- Cell of fw above entirely black or blackish..... 22 - 26
 - Fw above black or dark brown with 4 prominent
pale spots..... 22 - 23
- 22 Dark border of hw above sharply toothed towards
margin at M3..... A.johnstoni johnstoni
- 23 Margin of hw above. not toothed..... A.lycoa
- Black area in cell of fw above is prolonged
between M3 and Cul until it meets dark marginal
border, thus splitting the pale area into a
subapical patch and an inner-marginal patch..... 24 - 25
- 24 Wing span not more than 42 mm..... A.disjuncta
- 25 Wing span not less than 50 mm.....(A.jodutta
A.esebria)
- 26 Black area in cell of fw above not prolonged to
meet marginal border..... A.alciope

Group IV. Key to sections

- Black basal patch absent in both wings above....Section A
- Black basal patch in fw above replaced by broad black costal streak and sometimes by a narrow streak along inner margin..... Section B
- Black basal patch present in both wings; in fw broad and entire..... Section C
- Black basal patch of fw above broken by a prominent orange or yellow streak which usually occupies lower half of cell..... Section D
- Black basal patch of fw above dissected by yellow or orange cubital vein; no black basal patch in hw..... A.acerata (Section E)

Group IV. Section A. Key to species

- 1 Marginal band on hw below of fairly even width..A.eponina
- 2 Marginal band of hw below much narrower between M1 and M3..... A.ventura

Group IV. Section B. Key to species

- 3 Ground colour above white..... A.bettiana
- 4 Hw above and subapical patch of fw creamy, rest of fw orange brown..... A.excelsior
- Ground colour more or less uniformly orange brown..... 5 - 8
- 5 Continuous orange band on hw below enclosed by two parallel black lines which run from centre of costa, through cell, to inner margin..... A.rangatana
- 6 No orange markings in cell of hw below..... A.goetzei
- 7 Orange band on hw below present in cell, but interrupted at all the veins..... A.bonasia bonasia
- 8 Orange band more or less replaced by a straight row of black dots..... A.bonasia alicia

Group IV. Section C. Key to species

- Ground colour above creamy yellow..... 9 -10
- 9 Black basal area of fw above extends to middle of inner margin..... A.sotikensis karschi
- 10 Black basal area of fw above occupies a third of inner margin only..... A.viviana

- 11 Ground colour above orange brown.....A.uvui

Group IV. Section D. Key to species

- 12 Marginal band of hw below of uniform width.....A.althoffi
- Marginal band of hw below narrower between M1 and M3..... 13 - 15
- 13 Marginal band of hw below pale, submarginal lunules very indistinct.....A.burgessi
- Marginal band of hw below dark and distinct, marginal lunules distinct..... 14 - 15
- 14 Lower part of basal black area on fw above ends with a sharp projection along A2.....A.cabira
- 15 Lower part of basal black area in fw above ends at inner margin without forming a sharp projection at A2.....A.sotikensis

ACRAEA ZONATA Hewitson (Pl.IV,fig.2)
Hewitson (Ent.Mon.Mag.14,p.154,1877)

DESCRIPTION Pale orange brown with black markings.
RANGE Coastal forests of Kenya and Tanganyika; rare.
RECORDS Kenya Witu, Gazi (Mombasa), Teita, Malindi, Vanga.
Tanganyika Amani (Usambara), Pugu hill (Dar es Salaam), Mtwara, Zanzibar.

ACRAEA RABBAIAE Ward (Pl.IV,fig.I)
Ward (Ent. Mon. Mag. 10, p.152, 1873)

RANGE Coastal forests from Kenya to Tanganyika, P.E.A., inland to the Eastern border of S. Rhodesia and south to Natal.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. rabbaiæ Ward
More or less transparent with black markings and a series of buff submarginal spots on hw.
RANGE The southern race; its northern limits are not definitely known, but it probably merges with the next race somewhere along the coast of S.Tanganyika or Mozambique.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. mombasæ Grose-Smith (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(6) 3, p.127, 1889)
Pale areas pale buff, not transparent.
RANGE Coastal area of Kenya and Tanganyika.
RECORDS Kenya Mtwapa (Mombasa), Shimba hills, Teita, Kilifi, Rabai, Mouth of the Tana river, Shimoni, Sekoke.
Tanganyika Mtwara, Pugu hill (Dar es Salaam), Usaramo.

ACRAEA SATIS Ward (Pl.III,fig.5)
Ward (Ent. Mon. Mag. 8,p.35, 1871)

DESCRIPTION Male: Red with black markings; apical and marginal areas of fw hyaline.

- Female: Like male, but red areas replaced by white.
- RANGE Coastal forests from Natal to Kenya, ranging inland to Chirinda forest, Southern Rhodesia.
- RECORDS Kenya Shimba hills, Diani, Gazi, Kilifi, Mtwapa, Teita, Rabai, Voi.
Tanganyika Moshi, Mtwara, Amani, Lindi, Bagamoyo, Mafia, Zanzibar.
- ACRAEA PENTAPOLIS Ward (Pl.III,fig.6)
Ward (Ent.Mon.Mag.8,p.60, 1871)
- RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo and Uganda, with a race in Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Mozambique.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. pentapolis Ward
Large, mainly transparent with indistinct fuscous markings on fw and a yellow or orange area in cell and at inner margin of hw.
- RANGE Sierra Leone to Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Entebbe, Budongo, Kalinzu, Kayonza, Jinja, Mbarara, Mulange, Lolui Island.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. epidica Oberthür (Études d'Entomologie, 17,p.18, 1893)
As above, but markings of fw darker and better defined.
- RANGE Forests from Tanganyika to Nyasaland, and Mozambique, but apparently not at the coast.
- RECORDS Tanganyika Amani, Pangani, Morogoro.
- ACRAEA VESPERALIS Grose-Smith (Pl.III,fig.7)
Grose-Smith (Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. 1890,p.466)
- RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo and Uganda.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. vesperalis Grose-Smith
Like A.pentapolis, but a little smaller; hw entirely orange brown, without transparent area.
- RANGE Nigeria to Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Sesse Islands (Lake Victoria), Bwamba, Mawakota.
- ACRAEA DAMII Vollenhoven (Pl.III,fig.8)
Vollenhoven (Pollen & Van Dam, Faune Madag.5, Ins.,p.12, 1869)
- RANGE Forests in Madagascar and on the East coast of Africa; rare.
- RANGE Ssp. damii Vollenhoven
Madagascar.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. cuva Grose-Smith (Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist. (6).p.126, 1889)
Fw hyaline with some red at base; hw bright red with a few large round black dots and a hyaline border.
- RANGE Coastal forests of Kenya and Tanganyika; also Nyasaland and Mozambique.
- RECORDS Kenya Mouth of the Tana, Sekoke forest, Shimoni, Mrima hill.
Tanganyika Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar.
- ACRAEA CERASA Hewitson (Pl.III,fig.9)
Hewitson (Exot. Butt.Acraea 2, 1861)
- RANGE Forests from East Africa to Natal.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. cerasa Hewitson
Warm brownish red with black spots; distal half of fw and margin of hw transparent.
- RANGE Natal to Kenya East of the Rift Valley.

- RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Kijabe, Meru, Mutha hill, Njombeni.
Tanganyika Morogoro.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. unimaculata Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 5, p. 350, 1898)
Ground colour more ochreous than previous race; all black dots absent, with the exception of one or two at base of hw.
- RANGE Forests in Kenya, West of the Rift Valley.
- RECORDS Soy, Tiriki, Kakamega, Elgon, Sotik, Kitosh.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. cerita Sharpe (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) p. 75, 1906)
(=kigezia Howarth (Entomologist, 92, No. 1154, 1959))
Less spotted than typical race; marginal border of hw narrower, a dark band separating red basal patch of fw from hyaline apical area.
- RANGE Uganda and possibly N.E. Congo.
- RECORDS Uganda Kayonza (Kigesi), Fort Portal (Toro).
- NOTE For further information about this controversial species and its relationship to A. kraka Aur., see Howarth (Entomologist Vol. 92, No. 1154, 1959 and Entomologist Vol. 93, p. 185, 1960).
- ACRAEA KRAKA Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 14, p. 272, 1893)
- RANGE A rare forest species from the Cameroons and Fernando Po, with a distinct race in the E. Congo and Uganda.
- RANGE Ssp. kraka Aurivillius
West Africa only.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. pallida Carpenter (Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1931, p. 76)
Fw mostly hyaline, with a small pale ochreous area and a few black dots at the base; hw pale ochreous heavily spotted with black, with a very broad hyaline border.
- RANGE N.E. Congo and W. Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Kayonza, Bwamba.
- NOTE The male genitalia of both races of A. kraka are identical with those of A. cerasa and it is possible that kraka and cerasa are conspecific.
- ACRAEA ITURINA Grose-Smith (Pl. III, fig. 10)
Grose-Smith (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1890, p. 465)
- RANGE Forests from the Cameroons to Uganda, with a distinct race in Ethiopia.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. iturina Grose-Smith
Bright red with distal half of fw transparent and numerous large black dots in hw.
- RANGE Cameroons to the Congo and Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Lake Albert, Bwamba, Budongo, Kibale forest, Kayonza, Katera, Kamengo, W. Elgon.
- NOTE A. iturinoides Stoneham 1936 must be regarded as a synonym of A. iturina, as it is based on two reasonably typical females from the Budongo forest. According to Stoneham, the main character of iturinoides is the stalked condition of veins RS and MI of the hind wing. However Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 407 - 413, 1913), stated that this condition is normal in A. iturina. In any case, this character is variable as there are specimens in the Coryndon Museum with stalks of varying length, in some case unequal in the two wings of the same individual and even one or two in which these veins are stalked in one wing, but not in the other. There are other specimens, quite typical in all other respects, in which the stalked condition is entirely wanting.

ACRAEA KALINZU Carpenter(Proc.R.Ent.Soc.Lond.(B) 5162: 164, 1936)

DESCRIPTION Rather like previous species but smaller, with a narrower marginal band to the hw.
 RANGE Forests of Western Uganda.
 RECORDS Kalinzu, Kayonza, Mpanga forest (Toro), Kibale forest.

ACRAEA QUIRINA Fabricius (Pl.III,fig.11)
 Fabricius (Spec.Ins.2,p.36, 1781)

RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo and East Africa.

Ssp.quirina Fabricius

DESCRIPTION Fw transparent, with some red at base; hw bright red in male, reddish brown in female, with broad transparent border and numerous small black spots.
 RANGE West Africa to Uganda and probably Western Kenya.
 RECORDS Uganda Budongo, Entebbe, Mabira, Bwamba, Katera, Kayonza, Bugoma, Mawakota.

Ssp. rosa Eltringham (Trans.Ent.Soc.Lond, 1912,p.60)

DESCRIPTION Differs from typical race in having larger red area in fw.
 RANGE Kenya East of the Rift Valley and Tanganyika.
 RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Marsabit (very common), Meru, Rabai, Diani, Shimba hills, Mt.Kulal (N.F.D.), Kitui, Teita, Njombeni.
Tanganyika Amani, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam.

ACRAEA MACHEQUENA Grose-Smith (Pl.IV,fig.4)
 Grose-Smith (Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist. (5),9 p.62, 1887)

DESCRIPTION Ground colour pale orange red tinged with buff, paler and more yellowish in female; distal half of fw transparent; hw dotted with black, bordered by a series of black internervular lunules enclosing red spots which are particularly distinct uns.
 RANGE Bush and savanna from Delagoa Bay and S.Rhodesia to Tanganyika.
 RECORDS Tanganyika Dar es Salaam, Mtwara.

ACRAEA ADMATHA Hewitson (Pl.IV,fig.3)
 Hewitson (Exot.Bott. Acraea 3, 1865)

DESCRIPTION Ground colour bright red in male, more or less brownish red to grey in female; distal half of fw hyaline; hw heavily spotted with black; marginal border encloses large internervular spots which are bright red on uns of males. The form leucographa Ribbe (Iris 2, p.181, pl.4,f.1,1889) has two or more white patches near inner margin of hw.
 RANGE Forests from West Africa to the Congo, East Africa and Ethiopia, occurs also in South Africa.
 RECORDS f.admatha: Kenya Marsabit (very common), Matthews Range, Witu, Kwale, Gazi, Njombeni, Meru.
Uganda Bwamba, Katera, Fort Portal, Kayonza.
f.leucographa Kenya Kakamega, Kericho, Sotik.
Uganda Fort Portal, Bwamba, Katera Kayonza, Budongo.

NOTE In West Kenya the form leucographa is absolutely dominant and constitutes a good race; in Uganda it occurs with the typical form, but Uganda specimens of leucographa are usually a good deal larger than Kenya ones. All available material of this species from South Africa, West Africa, the East African coast and Marsabit is of the typical form.

ACRAEA TERPSICORE Linnaeus (Pl.IV,fig.5)
Linnaeus (Syst.nat.Ed.10 p.466, 1758)

RANGE Dry bush and savanna throughout India, Ceylon, Arabia, Madagascar, and Africa south of the Sahara; very common.

RANGE Ssp. terpsicore Linnaeus
India.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. neobule Doubleday & Hewitson, (Gen. Diurn. Lep.19, 1847)
Ground colour pale orange red, more brownish in the female; Apical half of fw transparent, often with some red scales at apex, base red, spotted with black; marginal border encloses internervular spots, orange red above, white below.

RANGE South Africa to East Africa and Ethiopia; common everywhere, except on high mountains and in heavy forests.

ACRAEA MATUAPA Grose-Smith (Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist.(6) 3,p.127, 1889)

DESCRIPTION Very similar to above, but a little larger, ground colour paler, not so red; black margin of hw broader, submarginal lunules much smaller, hardly visible above, Male differs from above species in having ring on each distal segment of the abdomen.

RANGE Forests in the coastal districts of Kenya and on some of the hills in Eastern Kenya.

RECORDS Kenya Kilifi, Kwale, Emali,Range, Marsabit (?).

NOTE This species was treated as a synonym of A.terpsicore neobule, by Eltringham in his monograph of the genus Acraea. Although the two insects are obviously very closely related and exhibit no obvious genitalial differences, the differences in habitat and facies are such as to justify the reinstatement of Acraea matuapa as a valid species.

ACRAEA PUNCTIMARGINEA Pinhey (Pl.IV,fig.6)
Pinhey (Cor.Mem.Mus.Occ.Pap. No 4, 1956)

DESCRIPTION Ground colour rich ochreous yellow in male, brownish in female; both wings unspotted, marginal border of hw broad and black,enclosing prominent white internervular lunules.

RANGE North - East Tanganyika.

RECORDS Morogoro, E. Usambaras.

ACRAEA INSIGNIS Distant (Pl.IV, fig.7)
Distant (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1880, p.184)

RANGE Forests from Mozambique and Nyasaland to Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. insignis Distant
Form insignis Distant: Ground colour light red in male, reddish brown in female; apical half of fw hyaline; hw with several black blotches near base and in cell; marginal border black, narrow and entire.
Form siginna Suffert (Iris 17, p.19, 1904). As above, but black blotches of hw above and below coalesce into solid, rounded black area at base.

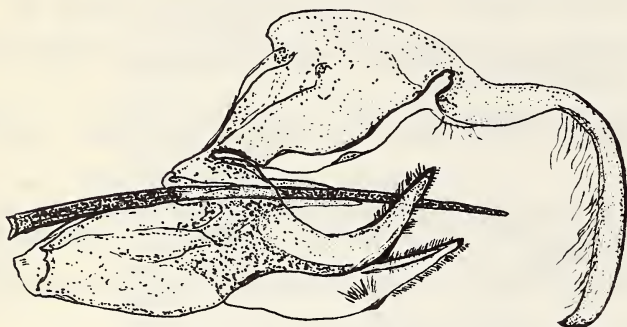
RANGE Same as the specific range, but excluding Mozambique, where the species is represented by a distinct race.

RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Meru, Dabida, Thika, Teita, Shimba hills, Sekoke forest, Kakamega, Anabkoi, Kitosh, Tiriki.
Uganda Entebbe, Budongo, Katera, Kayonza, Mitano.
Tanganyika Pugu hill (Dar es Salaam), Marangu, Lushoto, Amani, Morogoro, Mt. Rungwe (Mbeya), Njombe, Uwemba, Mufindi.

NOTE Form insignis is much more frequent in E. Kenya and N.E. Tanganyika than elsewhere and is very scarce in Ethiopia and S. Tanganyika.

ACRAEA ELTRINGHAMI Joicey & Talbot (Bull. Hill. Mus.6: 44-118, 1921)

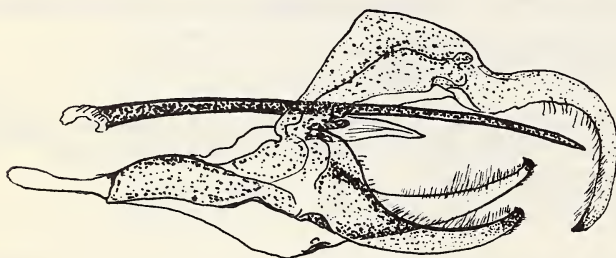
DESCRIPTION Similar to insignis but marginal border of hw broken into black triangles at the veins.
 RANGE Eastern Congo, Western Uganda.
 RECORDS Uganda Mafuga forest, Rutenga, Kayonza (Kigezi), Bwamba.
 NOTE Although this species has been treated as a race of A.insignis Dist. by some authors, its genitalia are sufficiently different to dispel any doubts about its specific status.



ACRAEA ELTRINGHAMI: Male Genitalia



ACRAEA ELTRINGHAMI:
Ventral Aspect of
Right Valve



ACRAEA INSIGNIS: Male Genitalia



ACRAEA INSIGNIS:
Male Genitalia,
Ventral Aspect
of Right Valve

ACRAEA HAMATA Joicey & Talbot (Bull. Hill. Mus.6: 339-342, 1922)

DESCRIPTION Similar to insignis, but smaller; very broad transparent border to the hw, only the female is known.
 RANGE Montane forests of Kivu(Congo) and Kigezi.
 RECORDS Uganda Mafuga forest, impenetrable forest.

ACRAEA ROGERSI Hewitson (Pl.V, fig.10)
 Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag. 10, 15, 1873)

RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to Angola and Uganda; rare.

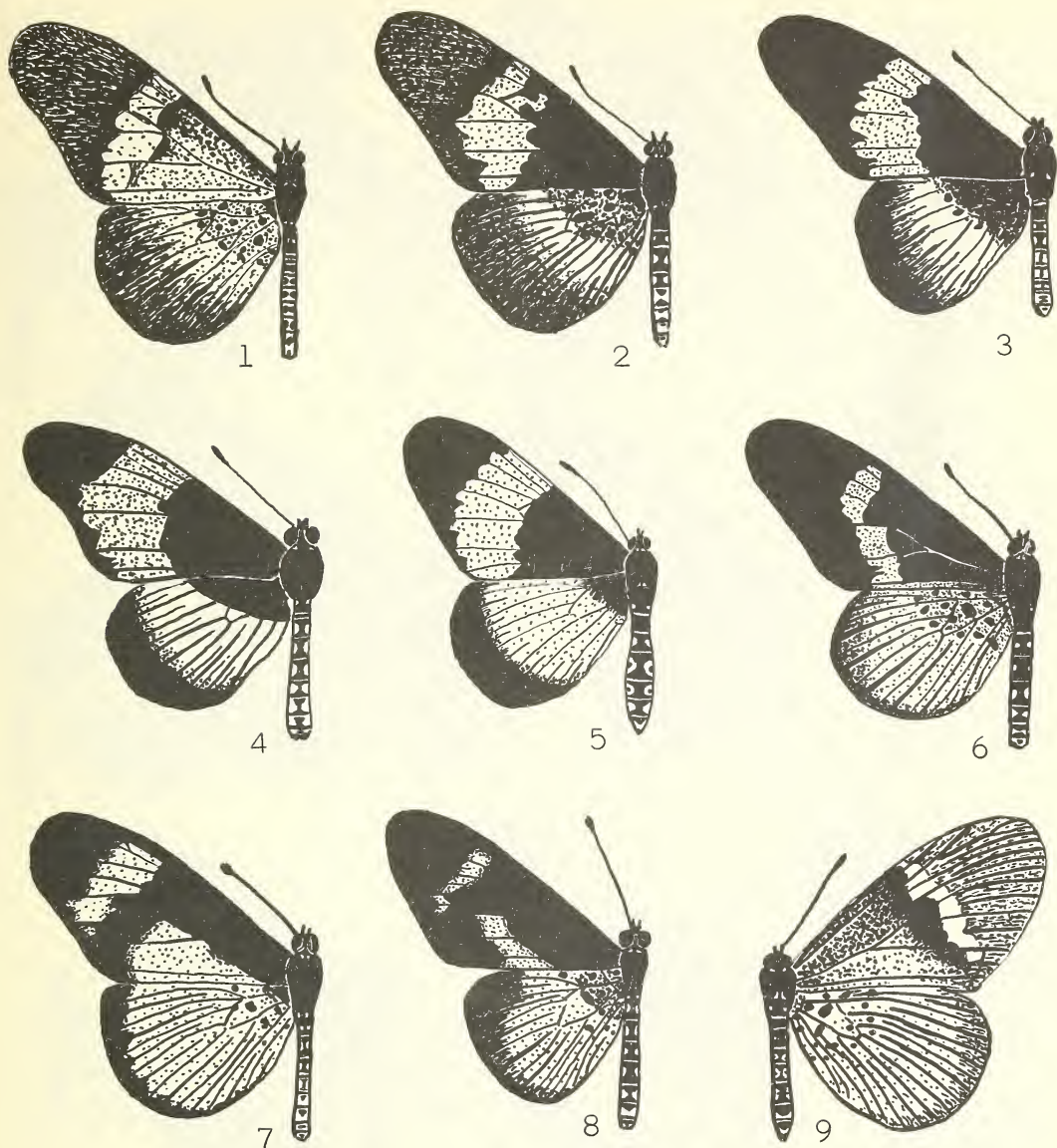


PLATE I

- 1 *Bematistes alcinoë camerunica* ♂ 2 *B.umbra hemileuca* ♂
 3 *B.macarista* ♂ 4 *B.elgonense* ♂ 5 *B.adrasta adrasta* ♂
 6 *B.persanguinea* ♂ 7 *B.tellus eumelis* 8 *B.epaea lutosa* ♂
 9 *B.consanguinea albicolor*.



PLATE II

- 1 *Bematistes quadricolor latifasciata* 2 *B.poggei nelsoni*
 3 *B.aganice montana* ♂ 4 *B.pseuderyta* ♂ 5 *B.formosa* ♂
 6 *B.formosa* ♀ 7 *B.aganice montana* ♀ 8 *B.adrasta adrasta* ♀
 9 *B.scalivittata* ♀ .

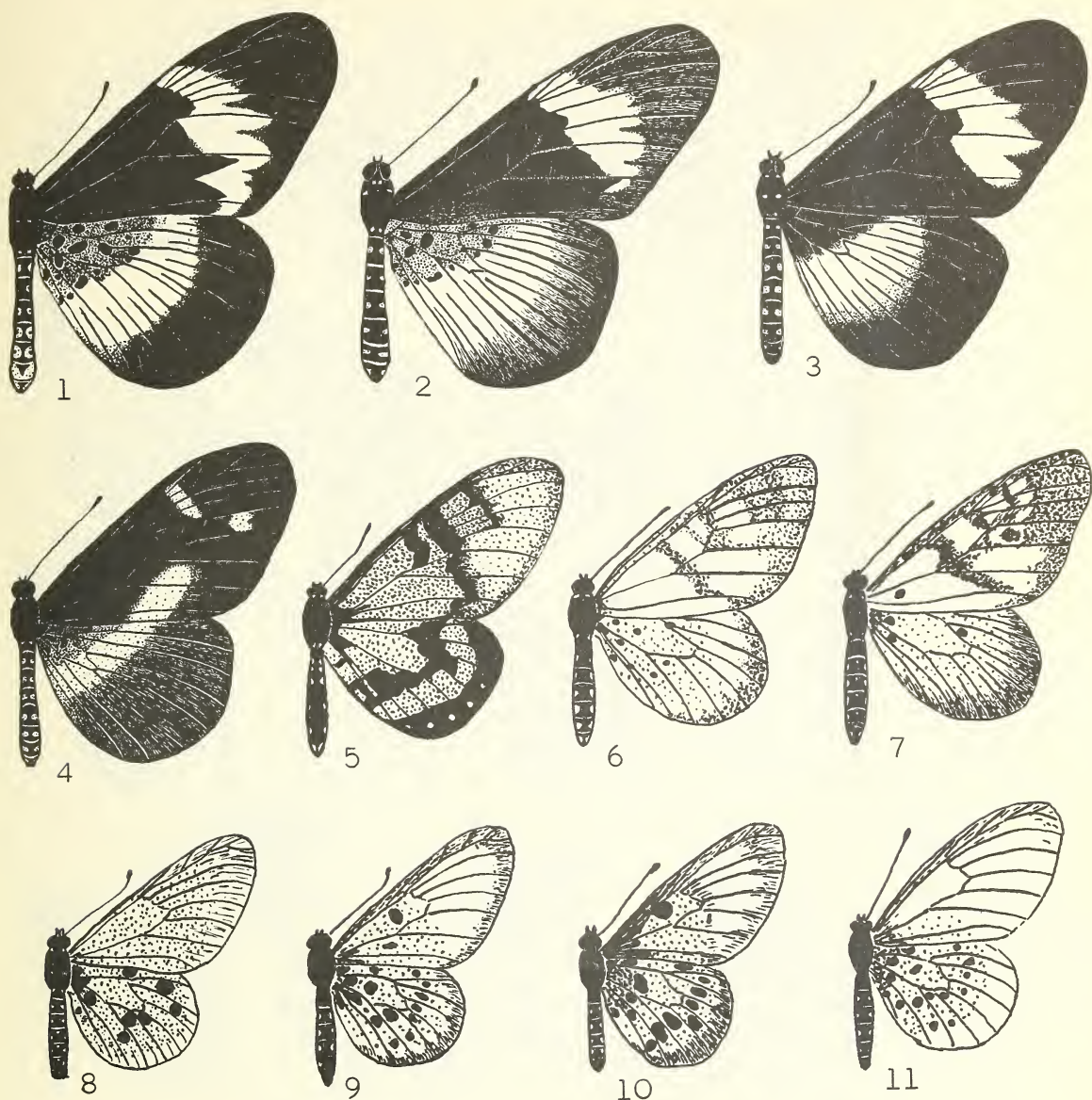


PLATE III

- 1 *Bematistes umbra hemileuca* ♀ 2 *B.alcinoë camerunica* ♀
 3 *B.macarista* ♀ 4 *B.epaea paragea* ♀ 5 *Acraea satis* ♂
 6 *A.pentapolis pentapolis* 7 *A.vesperalis vesperalis*
 8 *A.damii cuva* 9 *A.cerasa cerasa* 10 *A.iturina iturina*
 11 *A.quirina quirina* .

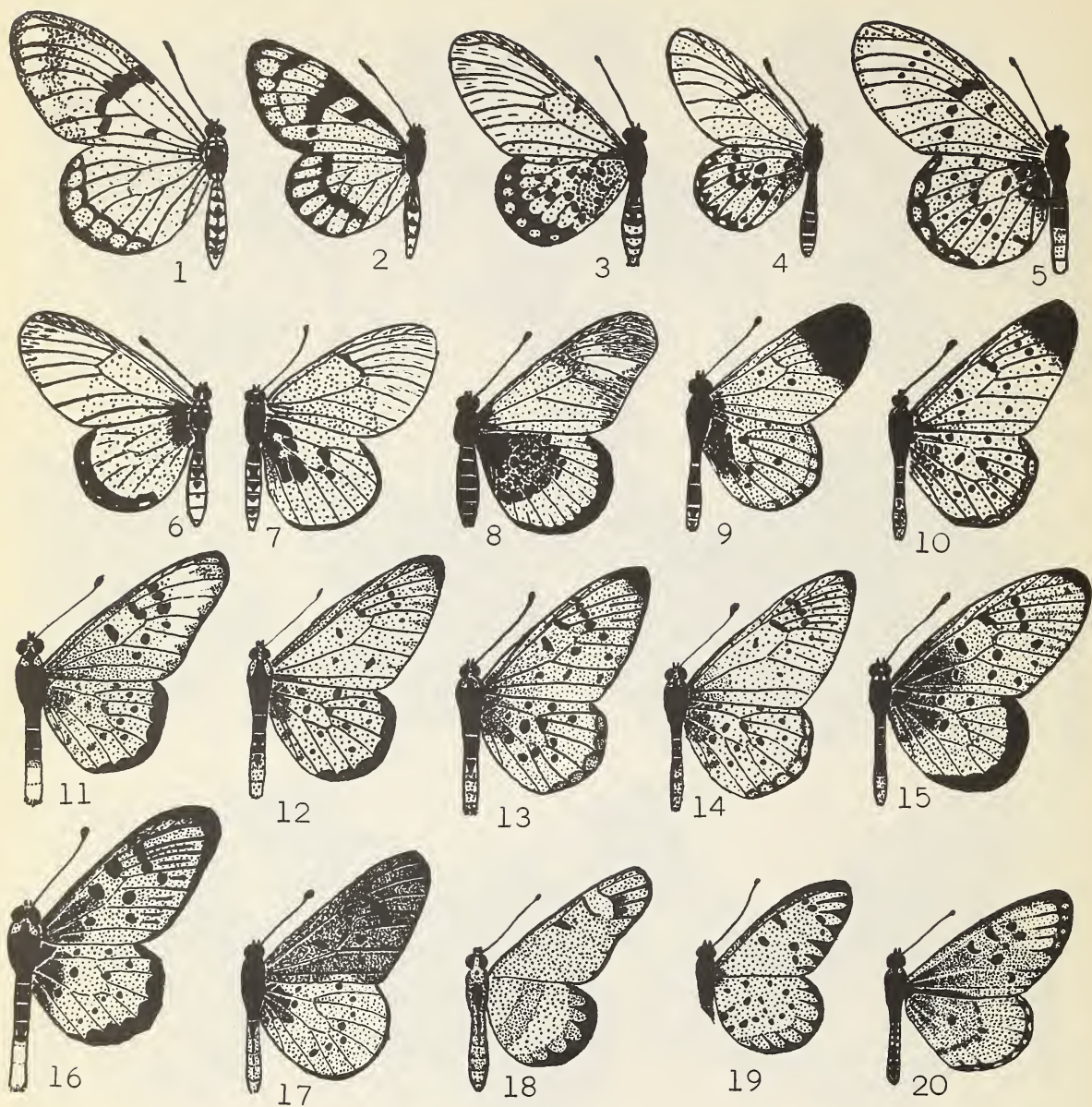


PLATE IV

- 1 *Acraea rabbaiae mombasae* 2 *A. zonata* 3 *A. admatha admatha*
 4 *A. machequena* 5 *A. terpsicore neobule* 6 *A. punctimarginea*
 7 *A. i. insignis* 8 *A. baxteri* 9 *A. chaeribula* ♂ 10 *A. c. caldarena*
 11 *A. braesia f. braesia* o 12 *A. p. pudorella* ♂ 13 *A. oncaea* ♂
 14 *A. a. aequatorialis* ♂ 15 *A. lygus* ♂ 16 *A. sykesi* ♂
 17 *A. a. asboloplintha* ♂ 18 *A. miranda* ♂ 19 *A. rahira rahira*
 20 *A. anacreon anacreontica* .

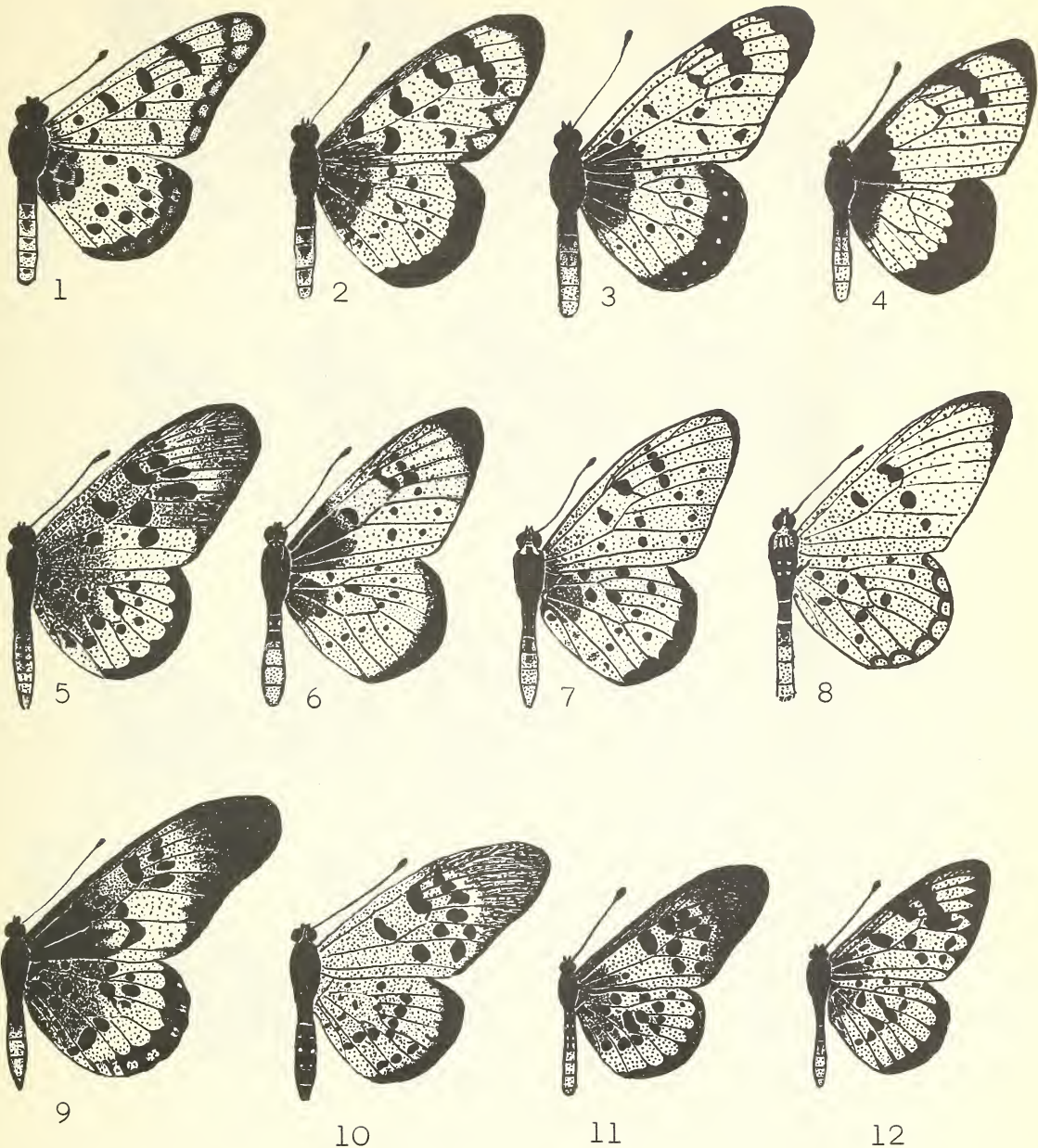


PLATE V

1 *Acraea c.chilo* ♂ 2 *A.zetes* acara ♂ 3 *A.pseudolycia* astrigera
 4 *A.a.anemosa* 5 *A.e.egina* ♂ 6 *A.n.natalica* ♂ 7 *A.caecilia*
pudora ♂ 8 *A.a.acrita* ♂ 9 *A.p.perenna* 10 *A.rogersi* lankesteri
 11 *A.cepheus* f.abdera ♂ 12 *A.petraea* ♂ .

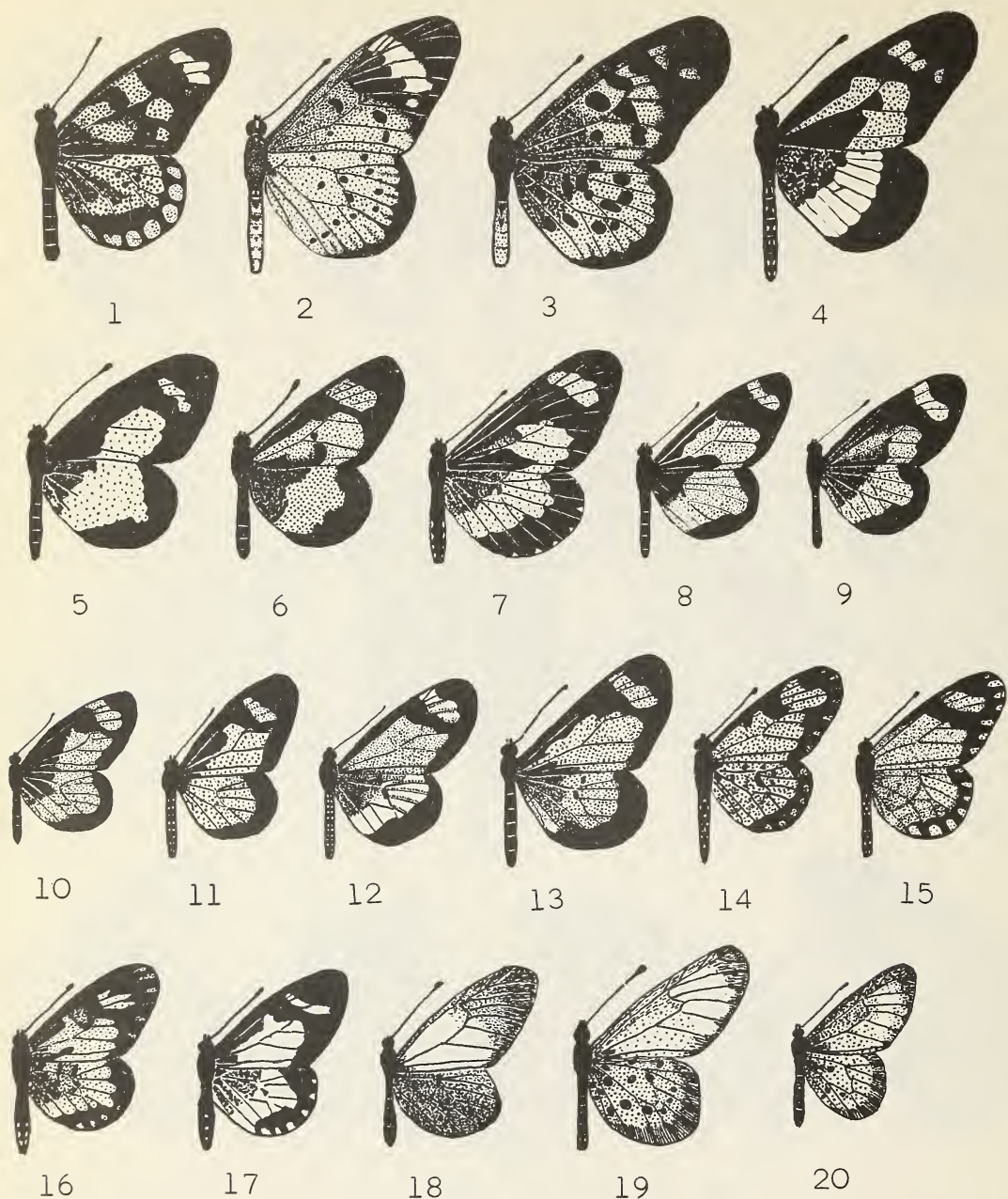


PLATE VI

1 *A.a.amicitiae* ♂ 2 *A.encedon* f.*encedon* ♂ 3 *A.p.pharsalus* ♂
 4 *A.a.althoffi* ♂ 5 *A.viviana* ♂ 6 *A.burgessi* ♂ 7 *A.cabira* ♀
 8 *A.bonasia alicia* ♂ 9 *A.s.sotikensis* ♂ 10 *A.uvui uvui* ♂
 11 *A.acerata* ♂ 12 *A.e.excelsior* ♂ 13 *A.goetzei* ♂ 14 *A.eponina*
 15 *A.ventura* 16 *A.r.rangatana* ♂ 17 *A.bettiana* ♂ 18 *A.cinerea*
 f.*cinerea* ♂ 19 *A.quirinalis* ♂ 20 *A.o.orestia* f.*orestia* ♂ .



1



2



3



4



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9



10



11



12

PLATE VII

1 *A. orina orineta* ♂ 2 *A. peneleos pelasgius* ♂ 3 *A. penelope vitrea* ♂ 4 *A. grosvenori* ♂ 5 *A. servona rhodina* ♂
 6 *A. ntebiae* ♂ 7 *A. melanoxantha* ♂ 8 *A. o. oreas* ♂
 9 *A. semivitrea* 10 *A. conradti conradti* ♂ 11 *A. aubyni* ♂
 12 *A. igola* ♂ .

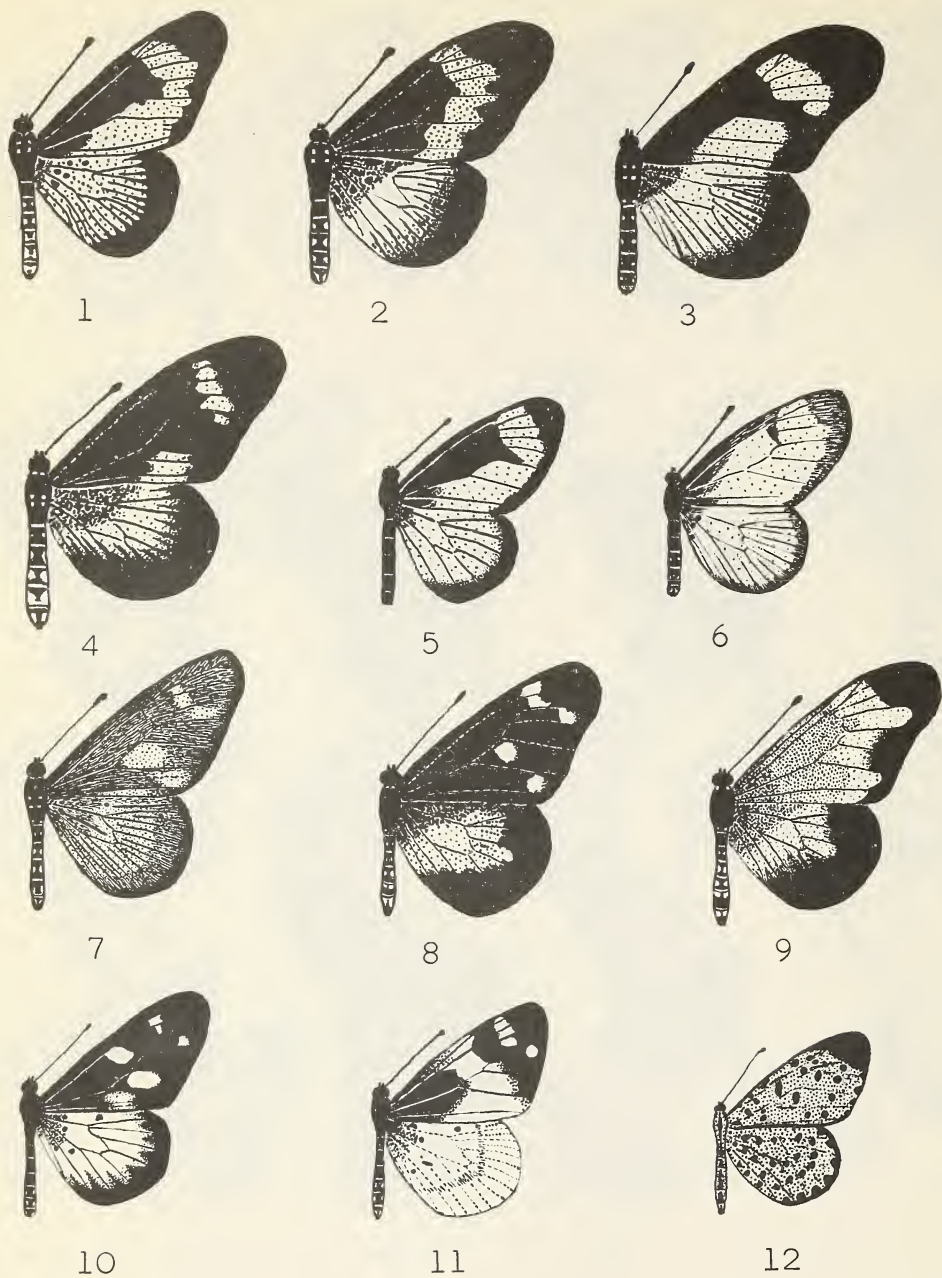


PLATE VIII

- 1 *A.a.alciope* ♂ 2 *A.a.alciope* ♀ f.*aurivillii* 3 *A.j.jodutta* ♂
 4 *A.esebria* f.*protea* ♂ 5 *A.d.disjuncta* ♂ 6 *A.alciopoides* ♂
 7 *A.lycoa media* ♂ 8 *A.j.johnstoni* f.*confusa* 9 *A.j.butleri*
 10 *A.ansorgei* nr.f.*pica* (Poroto Mts.) ♂ 11 *A.a.* f.*ansorgei* ♀
 12 *Pardopsis punctatissima* .

- Ssp. rogersi Hewitson
 RANGE West Africa and the Congo.
- Ssp. lankesteri Carpenter (Proc.R.Ent. Soc. Lond.(B) 10:216-217,1941)
 DESCRIPTION Ground colour red in male, brown to dark grey in female; both wings heavily spotted with black; no marginal lunules or border on hw below; a large species.
- RANGE and This race was originally described from a single male from the Uganda
 RECORDS side of Mt. Elgon; since then a few females have been taken at Fort Portal, Kayonza and Bwamba, Western Uganda.
- ACRAEA ZETES Linnaeus (Pl.V,fig.2)
 Linnaeus (Syst. Nat. Ed.10, p.487, 1758)
- RANGE A common species of savanna and forest edges found in most of the
 Ethiopian region.
- Ssp. zetes Linnaeus
 DESCRIPTION Size large; both wings heavily marked with black, submarginal white lunules on hw below prominent; fw above more or less suffused with black; ground colour red; black suffusion very heavy in typical form and in f.menippe Drury, less so in f.jalema Godart.
- RANGE West Africa to the Congo, Uganda and West Kenya.
 RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Kericho, Elgon, Lugari, Tiriki, Kitale, Kitosh.
Uganda Tororo, Kampala, Kalinzu, Kayonza, Bwamba, Katera, Budongo, Mubende.
Tanganyika Ukerewe Island, Mwangogo.
- Ssp. acara Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acraea 3, 1865)
 DESCRIPTION Ground colour brighter red than above; no black suffusion on fw above.
 RANGE and South Africa to Tanganyika and Kenya East of the Rift Valley.
 RECORDS Common and widely distributed up to 4000 feet, but not more than 200 miles inland in Kenya.
- Ssp. rudolfi Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 77: 475-504, 1929)
 DESCRIPTION Very similar to above, but ground colour brighter red.
 RANGE Northern frontier of Kenya and probably extreme N.W. of Uganda.
 RECORDS Kenya Marsabit, Kulal.
 NOTE Specimens from Meru and Njombeni are intermediate between acara and rudolfi.
- ACRAEA CHILO Godman (Pl.V,fig.1)
 Godman (Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond.1880,p.184)
- RANGE Dry bush from N.E.Kenya, Ethiopia, Somaliland and S.Arabia.
- Ssp. chilo Godman
 DESCRIPTION Male: Pale red with black spots; a complete series of orange brown submarginal spots on both wings.
 Female: Completely transparent with a few black spots and cream coloured submarginal spots on hw.
- RANGE N.E.Tanganyika and E.Kenya.
 RECORDS Kenya Ngong Escarpment, Yatta, Kibwezi, Voi, Mariakani, Mombasa, Lower Tana, Teita, Taveta, Witu.
Tanganyika Arusha, lower Pangani.
- Ssp. magnifica Carpenter & Jackson (Proc.R.ent.Soc.Lond.(B) 19:97-108, 1950)
 DESCRIPTION Larger and brighter than above, with better defined submarginal lunules.
 RANGE Northern frontier of Kenya.
 RECORDS Marsabit, Kulal.

ACRAEA ANEMOSA Hewitson (Pl.V,fig.4)
Hewitson (Exot.Butt.Acraea 3, 1865)

RANGE Thorn bush and savanna from South Africa and Angola to Tanganyika and East Kenya. A.welwitschii Rogenhofer (Verh.Zool.-Bot.Ges.Wien 42, p.573, 1892) must be regarded as conspecific with A.anemosa Hew.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.anemosa Hewitson
Fw orange brown with black markings; hw darker with black base and very broad, unspotted black margin; postdiscal spots absent.
RANGE S. Africa to Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Eastern Kenya.
RECORDS Kenya Common at the coast and as far inland as Ukambani.
Tanganyika Generally distributed at lower altitudes, but probably absent from the Western districts.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. LOBEMBA Eltringham (Trans.Ent.Soc.Lond.1912, p.99)
As above, but dark cherry red.
RANGE From Lakes Mweru and Bangweolu in N. Rhodesia to the S.E. Congo and S.W. Tanganyika.
RECORDS N.Rhodesia-Tanganyika border Kalambo Falls near Southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

ACRAEA PSEUDOLYCIA Butler (Pl.V,fig.3)
Butler (Cist.Ent.1, p.213, 1874)

RANGE Savanna and dry bush from Angola, N.Rhodesia and the S.Congo, to East Africa, the S.Sudan and Ethiopia.

RANGE Ssp.pseudolycia Butler
Angola.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.astrigera Butler (Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. 1899, p.421)
Very similar to A.anemosa, but has a series of black postdiscal spots in hw.
RANGE N.Rhodesia, East Africa.
RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Machakos, Embu, Thika, Makindu, Kericho, Kitui, Meru, Narok. Kajado.
Uganda Madi Opi (West Nile), Toro, Jinja, Karamoja.
Tanganyika Mufindi, Rufigi, Njombe, Ukerewe, Ugogo, Uhehe, Usambara, Rukwa, Mwapwa, Mhonda.

ACRAEA EGINA Cramer (Pl.V,fig.5)
Cramer (Pap, Exot.1, p.64, 1775)

RANGE Forests throughout tropical Africa, as far South as S. Rhodesia and Mozambique.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.egina Cramer
Large; male bright red marked with black; distal half of fw suffused with black; female larger and duller.
RANGE Forest areas from the West Coast to Meru (Kenya) in the North and Nyasaland in the South.
RECORDS Kenya Thika, Meru, Malaba, Kitale, Elgon, Kakamega, Suna, Sotik.
Uganda All forest areas up to 6000 feet.
Tanganyika Rukwa, Kalambo Falls, Ukerewe Island, Bukoba, Kungwe Mahare.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.areca Mabille (Ann.Soc.Ent.France(6) 8 Bull.,p.169, 1888)
Larger than above; ground colour orange brown, no black suffusion on fw.

RANGE S. Rhodesia and Mozambique to the coastal districts of Tanganyika and Kenya, including Amani and Moshi, where it overlaps the preceding race.
 NOTE The ssp. harrisoni E. Sharpe (Entomolog. 37, p. 132, 1904) is treated here as a varietal form of A. egina egina as neither its facies nor its distribution are sufficiently well defined to warrant subspecific status.

ACRAEA CEPHEUS Linnaeus (Pl. V, fig. 11)
 Linnaeus (Syst. Nat. Ed. 10, p. 487, 1758)

DESCRIPTION Bright red with black markings; much smaller than A. egina; female larger, brown.
 RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo and W. Uganda.
 RECORDS Uganda Budongo, Bwamba, Bugoma, Metu, Ara.
 NOTE The form abdera Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acraea 1, 1852) which lacks the subapical red bar in the fw is dominant in Uganda, and perhaps should be treated as a subspecies.

ACRAEA PETRAEA Boisduval (Pl. V, fig. 12)
 Boisduval (Voyage Deleg. 2, p. 589, 1847)

DESCRIPTION Medium sized species; male bright red, heavily marked with black; female larger, brown, sometimes with a white subapical bar.
 RANGE Coastal forests from Natal to Kenya, penetrating inland to S. Rhodesia.
 RECORDS Kenya Diani, Rabai, Kwale.
Tanganyika Mtwara, Amani, Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Mikindani.

ACRAEA ROHLFSI Suffert (Iris, 17, p. 124, 1904)

DESCRIPTION Similar to above, but smaller; lacks submarginal white spots on hw below.
 RANGE Known from the unique type specimen only; Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika. It is possible that it is an aberration of A. petraea Bsd., in which case Ukerewe would have to be regarded as *patria falsa*.

ACRAEA GUILLEMEI Oberthür (Études d'Ent. 17, p. 19, 1893)

DESCRIPTION Similar to A. petraea, but less heavily marked and ground colour orange red, not red.
 RANGE Savanna; Angola, S. Congo and N. Rhodesia to Nyasaland and S. Tanganyika.
 RECORDS Tanganyika "Lake Tanganyika" according to Eltringham; Mpanda (Western Province).

ACRAEA OMRORA Trimen (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1894, p. 24, note)

DESCRIPTION Dusky red to reddish grey with black markings; apex of fw black above, spotted with white below.
 RANGE Brachystegia savanna in Angola, S. Congo and N. Rhodesia.
 RECORDS Not uncommon near Abercorn (N. Rhodesia) and may therefore be expected to turn up in S.W. Tanganyika.

ACRAEA NOHARA Boisduval (Voy. Deleg. 2, p. 590, 1847)

RANGE Open country from S. Africa and Mozambique to the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and possibly S. Tanganyika.

Ssp. nohara Boisduval
 RANGE South Africa.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. punctellata Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.131)
Dull red with black spots; hw margin below narrow, enclosing a series of rectangular white spots.

RANGE N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

RECORDS Tanganyika Kigonsera (according to Aurivillius in Seitz).

ACRAEA ACRITA Hewitson (Pl.V, fig.8)
Hewitson (Exot. Butt. 3, 1865)

RANGE Open country and savanna from the Rhodesias, Mozambique, S. Congo, Nyasa, Tanganyika, Kenya and Angola.

NOTE Though difficult to separate into local races owing to its extreme variability and large number of seasonal forms, three fairly distinct races may be recognised in our area.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. acrita Hewitson
Male brilliant orange red with a black tip and black spots in both wings; series of postdiscal spots lacking in fw; dry season females like males; in the wet season the female may be all shades of orange brown and occasionally dark grey, sometimes with a whitish subapical band.

RANGE Rhodesia and Mozambique to South, and West Tanganyika and into the Masai district of S.W. Kenya.

RECORDS Tanganyika Ukerewe Island, Ugalla river, Matumbi, Kilosa; generally distributed to the South.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. manca Thurau (Berl.Ent.Ztschr. 48, p.305, 1903)
Differs from above in having the black apical area reduced and in having a series of postdiscal spots in the fw above.

RANGE Central Tanganyika, but overlaps considerably with the preceding race.

RECORDS Tanganyika Babati, Kondo, Iraku, Itumba, Usagara, Usukuma, Tabora.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. pudorina Staudinger (Exot. Schmett. 1, p.84, 1885)
Smaller than the other races, black markings extremely reduced, ground colour of male pinkish orange.

RANGE Eastern Kenya and N.E. Tanganyika, but not at the coast.

RECORDS Kenya Chyulu hills, Kibwezi, Emali range, Yatta, Mtito Andei, Teita, Embu, Dabida.
Tanganyika Moshi.

NOTE The following races of A.acrita have also been described from our area, but their validity is doubtful:

Ssp. ambigua Trimen (Proc.Zool.Soc. p.70, 1891) from N.W. Rhodesia, S.W. Africa, Manicaland and the "Tanganyika plateau".

Ssp. littoralis Eltringham (Trans.Ent.Soc.Lond. 1912, p.149) from the Tanganyika and Kenya Coast and also from Tabora.

Ssp. taborensis Le Doux (Mitt.Zool.Mus.Berl. 18: 171-225, 1932) from W. Tanganyika and Kivu has a very large apical black area in both sexes and a pale subapical area in fw.

Ssp. guluensis Le Doux (op. cit., 1932) is a small race with very well developed black markings, from Gulu in Uganda.

ACRAEA CHAERIBULA Oberthür (Pl.IV, fig.9)
Oberthür (Études d'Entomologie 17, p.19. 1893)

DESCRIPTION Similar to typical A.acrita, but much smaller, black apical area much larger.

RANGE Savanna from N. Rhodesia and the S. Congo to Nyasaland and S. Tanganyika.
 RECORDS Occurs in Tanganyika according to Aurivillius in Seitz; not uncommon at Abercorn, N. Rhodesia (Near the Tanganyika border).

ACRAEA LEUCOPYGA Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 25, p.92f, 32, 1904)

RANGE Savanna and parkland from N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland to S. Tanganyika, the E. Congo and Uganda.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. leucopyga Aurivillius
 A rather large insect, deep rose pink with small black spots and a small black apical area in fw; abdomen gleaming white in both sexes.

RANGE N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and S. Tanganyika; one doubtful record from Entebbe, Uganda.

RECORDS Tanganyika Songea, Kigonsera, Tunduma.

NOTE This species came to the notice of the author too late to be included in the Key.

ACRAEA PUDORELLA Aurivillius (Pl.IV, fig.12)
 Aurivillius (Rhop. Aethiop. p.99, 1896)

RANGE Dry bush country from Nyasaland to Eastern Kenya and Ethiopia.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. pudorella Aurivillius
 Medium size; thinly scaled, pale pinkish buff, lightly marked with black.

RANGE Central Tanganyika to Eastern and S.W. Kenya.

RECORDS Kenya Malindi, Galana river (Thika), Teita, Mutha hill, Makueni, Mberi (Tana river), Nairobi, Kibwezi, Kisii.
Tanganyika Kondoia Irangi, Ugalla river.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. detecta Neave (Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. 1910: 1, p.24)
 Similar to above, but has very large black apical area in fw.

RANGE N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland to S. Tanganyika.

RECORDS Tanganyika Lindi.

ACRAEA CALDARENA Hewitson (Pl.IV, fig.10)
 Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag. 14, p.52, 1877)

RANGE Savanna and open country from Natal to East Africa; common.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. caldarena Hewitson
 Very similar to above, but ground colour more pinkish, scale covering heavier, black markings heavier, black apical area a little more restricted than in A.pudorella detecta.

RANGE Natal to Western Kenya and Uganda.

RECORDS Kenya West Nandi, Lugari, Kacheleba (Suk), Ravine, Kitosh, Kitale.
Uganda Busoga, Ara (West Nile), Madi Opi.
Tanganyika Ubiquitous in the South and Centre, also on Ukerewe I.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. NELUSKA Oberthür (Études d'Ent. 3, p.25, 1878)
 As above, but black apical area much more reduced.

RANGE Coastal areas of Kenya and Tanganyika.

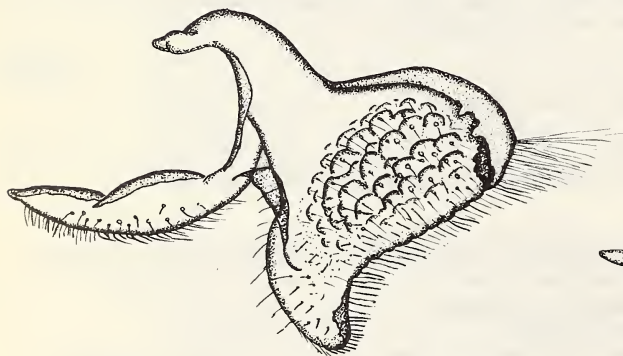
RECORDS Kenya Mtwapa, Vanga, Rabai, Kitale.
Tanganyika Amani, Pugu hill, Kilosa (Morogoro).

ACRAEA BRAESIA Godman (Pl.IV,fig.11)
Godman (Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. 1885, p.583)

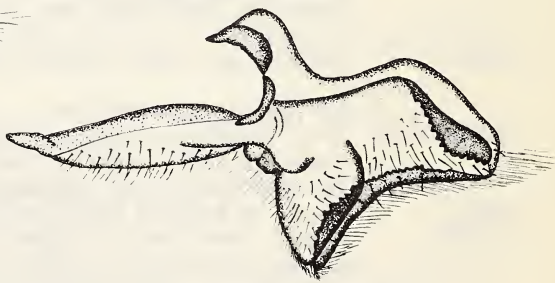
- DESCRIPTION Form braesia Male: pinkish brown with black spots and a large semitransparent area in fw; abdomen conspicuously white.
Female: similar to male, but sometimes greyish, abdomen black with white spots.
Form regalis Oberthür (Études d'Ent. 17, p.20, 1893); somewhat larger than above and lacks transparent area in fw. Both forms occur together throughout the range of the species.
- RANGE Dry bush country from N.E. Tanganyika to Ethiopia and Somaliland.
- RECORDS Kenya Voi, Mariakani, Ngulia, Lower Tana, L. Rudolf, Kibwezi, Chyulu, Teita, L. Jipe, Isiolo, Mutha hill, Ngong Escarpment, Magadi, Samburu, Rabai, Sekoke, S. Kavirondo, Shimba hills, Marsabit, Witu, Malindi, L. Baringo.
Uganda Turkana.
Tanganyika Amani, Mazinde, Makonya, Bomboju, Dar es Salaam.

ACRAEA DOUBLEDAYI Guerin & Lefebvre (Voyage Abyssinie 6, p.378, 1849)

- RANGE Dry bush in Ethiopia, N. Uganda, S.E. Sudan and Somaliland, with a distinct race in Arabia.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp.doubledayi Guerin & Lefebvre
Light red with black spots; discal area of fw greyish and lightly scaled. Abdomen of male white.
- RANGE Somaliland to N. Uganda and the S.E. Sudan.
- RECORDS Uganda Madi Opei, L. Albert, Budongo, Mbale, N. Karamoja.



ACRAEA SYKESI: Male Genitalia
Side view of left valve.



ACRAEA DOUBLEDAYI: Male Genitalia
Side view of left valve.

ACRAEA SYKESI E. Sharpe (Pl.IV, fig.16)
Sharpe (Entomologist 35, p.279, 1902)

- DESCRIPTION Similar to above, but larger; lightly scaled grey area of fw absent; black interstigmatal streaks on fw above do not reach margin.

- RANGE Dry bush from Tanganyika to the E. Congo and N. Uganda.
 RECORDS Uganda Murchison Falls, Ara (West Nile), Madi Opei, Butiaba, Metu, W. Madi, Acholi, Entebbe, Wadelai, Budongo, Lake Albert.
Kenya Suna (S. Kavirondo).
Tanganyika Bukoba.
- NOTE This species was once regarded as a southern race of A.doubledayi; however it must be treated as a good species, as the two insects occur together in N. Uganda and there are also considerable genitalial differences. Female form candida Eltringham should be referred to this species.
- ACRAEA ONCAEA Hopffer (Pl.IV, fig. 13)
 Hopffer (Monasb. Ak. Wiss. Berl. 1855, p.640)
- DESCRIPTION Smaller than above, internervular streaks not so well developed; female, reddish brown to grey, sometimes with a subapical white bar.
- RANGE Savanna and dry country from S. Africa to Ethiopia.
- RECORDS Kenya Shimba hills, Namanga, Diani, Embu, Kisumu, Rabai, Sekoke forest, Mongeya Hill.
Tanganyika Amani, Kilosa; ubiquitous in the Brachystegia woodland south of Dodoma.
- ACRAEA AEQUATORIALIS Neave (Pl.IV, fig.14)
 Neave (Nov.Zool. II, p.327, 1904)
- RANGE Savanna and bush country in Kenya and Tanganyika.
- Ssp.aequatorialis Neave
- DESCRIPTION Lightly scaled, pale sandy buff with black spots; female darker.
- RANGE Kenya west of the Rift Valley and possibly the eastern and southern shores of Lake Victoria, in Tanganyika.
- RECORDS Kenya Kisumu, Tiriki, Busia, S. Kavirondo.
- Ssp.anaemia Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.179)
- DESCRIPTION Paler and more lightly scaled than above.
- RANGE N.E. Tanganyika and E. Kenya.
- RECORDS Kenya Chyulu hills, Stony Athi, Magadi, Kikuyu, Marsabit, Kibwezi, Makueni, Teita escarpment, Mt Kulal and coastal districts.
Tanganyika Zanzibar, Pemba, Amani.
- ACRAEA CAECILIA Fabricius (Pl.V, fig. 7)
 Fabricius (Spec. Ins. 2, p.34, 1781)
- RANGE Dry bush along the southern edge of the Sahara, from Senegambia to the S. Sudan, Ethiopia and Somaliland, and in the dry areas of Kenya, Uganda and N. Tanganyika.
- Ssp.caecilia Fabricius
- DESCRIPTION Pale sandy buff with black spots and black apex to fw.
- RANGE West Africa to Uganda and W. Kenya.
- RECORDS Kenya Kitale, Kacheleba, Lugari, Kisumu, Wamia, Kakamega.
Uganda Soroti, Chua, Sipi, Obong, Madi Opei, Budongo, Jinja, Bwamba, Metu, W. Elgon, Ara.
Tanganyika Ukerewe Island.
- Ssp.pudora Aurivillius (Sjost. Kilimanj. Exped. Lep., p.4, 1910)
- DESCRIPTION More pinkish than above, black tip less developed.
- RANGE Eastern Kenya and N.E. Tanganyika.
- RECORDS Kenya Ngong Escarpment, Embu, Stony Athi, Taveta, Namanga, Kajado, Kima, Machakos, Lake Baringo.
Tanganyika Kilimanjaro.

Ssp. kulal van Someren (J.E.Afr.Ug.Nat.Hist.Soc. 5-6, 1936)
 DESCRIPTION Larger and more heavily marked than other races.
 RANGE Northern Frontier of Kenya.
 RECORDS Mt. Kulal, Mt. Marsabit.

ACRAEA LYGUS Druce (Pl.IV, fig. 15)
 Druce (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1875, p.408)

DESCRIPTION Similar to above, but brighter, dark basal area of fw larger; postdiscal spots in fw absent. Discal area of hw sometimes whitish in female.
 RANGE Savanna from S. Africa and Angola to Rhodesia and E. Africa in the East, and the lower Congo in the West.
 RECORDS Kenya Taru.
Tanganyika Saadani.
 NOTE This species has been confused with A.stenobea Wallengreen (1860), which does not occur in East Africa. (See Carpenter in Stylops, vol.I, p.196, 1932).

ACRAEA MARNOIS Rogenhofer (Ann. Mus. Wien. 4, p.552, 1889)

RANGE Known from two males, one from Bahr-el-Seraf in the Sudan and one from Victoria Nyanza.
 DESCRIPTION A medium sized species, warm ochreous orange marked with black rather like A.nohara.
 NOTE This species is not included in the key.

ACRAEA NATALICA Boisduval (Pl.V, fig. 6)
 Boisduval (Voy. Deleg. 2, p.590, 1847)

RANGE Common and widespread; savanna and bush throughout most of Ethiopian region.

Ssp. natalica Boisduval
 DESCRIPTION Large; red with heavy black markings; female orange brown to brown or dark grey.
 RANGE S. Africa to Rhodesia, Kenya and Tanganyika.
 RECORDS Common in Kenya from the coast to Nairobi, Thika, and Mt. Kenya; common and widely distributed throughout most of Tanganyika.

Ssp. abadima Ribbe (Iris 2, p.182, 1889)
 DESCRIPTION Smaller and paler than typical race; not so heavily marked.
 RANGE The central race; Angola, south and east Congo to Uganda, West Kenya and Ethiopia.
 RECORDS Occurs throughout W. Kenya, Uganda and N.W. Tanganyika up to 5000 ft.

ACRAEA ASBOLOPLINTHA Karsch (Pl.IV, fig. 17)
 Karsch (Ent. Nachr. 20, p.223, 1894)

RANGE Forests from E. Congo to Uganda and Kenya.

Ssp. asbolloplint Karsch
 DESCRIPTION Fw black, hw red in male, red brown in female.
 RANGE E. Congo to W. Kenya.
 RECORDS Kenya Kericho, Kitosh, Kakamega; Sotik, Lugari, Kitale, Elgon.
Uganda Kayonza, Mafuga forest (Kigezi), Kalinzu, Ndurumu, Mbarara, Bufumbo, Ruwenzori, Bwamba, Kibale forest, Budongo.

Ssp. rubescens Trimen (Trans.Ent.Soc.Lond. 1908, p.547)
 DESCRIPTION As above, but fw has a broad red discal band spotted with black. In the female the red is replaced by dirty white.

- RANGE Forests from 4000 to 6000 ft. in Kenya, East of the Rift Valley.
 RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Fort Hall, Meru, Nyeri, Uplands.
- ACRAEA ANACREON Trimen (Pl.IV, fig. 20)
 Trimen (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1869, p.77)
- RANGE Savanna from S. Africa and Angola to E. Africa and the Cameroons.
- Ssp.anacreon Trimen
 RANGE S. Africa.
- Ssp.bomba Grose-Smith (Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist. (6), 3, p.128, 1898)
 DESCRIPTION Bright orange red with black markings; black apical area of fw usually entire, sometimes spotted with orange.
- RANGE Brachystegia woodland from S. Rhodesia to Nyasaland, N.Rhodesia and S. Tanganyika; specimens from S. Uganda (Katera to Kayonza) approach this race.
- RECORDS Tanganyika Sumbawanga, Iringa, Kalambo Falls.
Uganda See above.
- Ssp.anacreontica Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 5, p.352, 1898)
 DESCRIPTION Smaller and paler than above, with apical area of fw broadly marked with orange lunules.
- RANGE Kenya West of the Rift Valley and possibly Eastern Uganda.
- RECORDS Kenya Kitale, Soy, Mt. Elgon, Lugari, Turbo, Eldoret, Kakamega, Kericho, and Mara River.
- NOTE A.wigginsi Neave (Nov. Zool. II, p.326, 1904) with a more or less pronounced subapical white bar, recorded from Kitale, Lugari, Kitosh, Toro and Budongo, must be regarded as an individual variant of A.anacreon, as its male genitalia are identical with those of anacreon and its facies and distribution are consistent with such an interpretation.
- Ssp.chyulu van Someren (J.E.Afr.Ug.Nat.Hist.Soc.14; 1-14, 130-151, 1939)
 DESCRIPTION Larger and paler than ssp.anacreontica.
 RANGE Chyulu hills, in S.E. Kenya.
- ACRAEA RAHIRA Boisduval (Pl.IV, fig. 19)
 Boisduval (Faune Madag., p.33, 1833)
- RANGE Swampy areas from S. Africa and Angola to East Africa.
- Ssp.rahira Boisduval
 DESCRIPTION Small, bright ochreous yellow with black spots and ends of veins outlined in black.
- RANGE South Africa to Tanganyika.
- RECORDS Tanganyika Njombe, Mpanda.
- Ssp.uasingishuensis Stoneham (Bull. Stoneham Mus. 45, 1943)
 DESCRIPTION Somewhat larger and considerably paler than above.
- RANGE Uganda and Western Kenya.
- RECORDS Kenya Eldoret, Soy, Kitale, S. Kavirondo.
Uganda Katera, Budongo, W. Elgon.
- ACRAEA ENCEDON Linnaeus (Pl.VI, fig.2)
 Linnaeus (Syst. Nat. Ed. 10, p.488, 1758)
- DESCRIPTION The typical form is a mullerian mimic of Danaus chrysippus; Form daira Godman & Salvin (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1884, p.221), lacks the black tip and white subapical bar and is a mimic of D.chrysippus f.dorippus. Form lycoides Le Doux (Acraeen-Studien IV., Mitt.Zool.Berl.17:2,1931),

which has frequently been confused with the W. African species A.lycia Fabricius (Syst. Ent. p.464, 1775), is like the typical form, but the orange brown ground colour is replaced by creamy white, internervular streaks black instead of orange. This species is highly variable and there are a number of other named forms, the majority of which are slight modifications of those mentioned above.

RANGE Common throughout the Ethiopian region including Madagascar; all types of country with the exception of desert and high mountains. There is a distinct race in Arabia.

ACRAEA GOETZI Thureau (Pl.VI, fig.13)
Thureau (Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 48, p.152, 1903)

DESCRIPTION Orange brown above, with black border; below ochreous yellow with bright orange markings in discal area of hw and marginal streaks enclosing small bright orange wedges.

RANGE Montane forests from Nyasaland, South and West Tanganyika to S.W. Uganda and Ruanda Urundi.

RECORDS Uganda Mafuga forest (Kigezi), Kanaba Gap, Bamboo forest (Kigezi), Bihunge, Kabale-Rutshuru Escarpment.
Tanganyika Njombe Highlands, Mbeya, Poroto Mountains.

ACRAEA EXCELSIOR E. Sharpe (Pl.VI, fig.12)
Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1891, p.192)

RANGE High forest in Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.excelsior E. Sharpe
Similar to above, basal area of fw above orange brown; subapical bar of fw and hw creamy white.

RANGE Kenya, Nyasaland and S. Tanganyika.

RECORDS Kenya Kinangop (Aberdares), Kijabe, Uplands, Moyo Ridge, Nanyuki.
Tanganyika Chimala river (E. Pinhey).

DESCRIPTION Ssp.usambarae Jackson (Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. (B) 20, 1951)
Like typical race, but hw above orange brown from vein 4 to costa; submarginal lunules better developed on uns and in females.

RANGE Usambara Mountains in N.E. Tanganyika.

ACRAEA MIRANDA Riley (Pl.IV, fig. 18)
Riley (Entomologist, 53: 73-75, 1920)

DESCRIPTION Orange red above without black spots; a paler subapical area surrounded with black; below, two narrow curved, parallel lines from costa to inner margin.

RANGE Desert regions of Kenya, Somaliland and S.E. Ethiopia.

RECORDS Kenya Garba-Tula, Garissa, Archer's Post, Muddo-Gashi, Namanga, Merille (Marsabit Road).

ACRAEA UVUI Grose-Smith (Pl.VI, fig. 10)
Grose-Smith (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 5, p.168, 1890)

RANGE High forests from Angola, the Cameroons, E. Congo and East Africa.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.uvui Grose-Smith
The smallest of the East African Acraea; bright orange brown with a broad black border; basal black area of fw above entire.

RANGE E.Congo and E. Africa.

- RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Kijabe, Embu, Meru, Nyeri, Kakamega, Njombeni, Lumbwa, Elgon, Kapsabet, Kapenguria, Kericho.
Uganda Ruwenzori, Kigezi, Kanaba, Fort Portal, Kayonza, Mafuga forest.
Tanganyika Kilimanjaro and probably Mt. Meru.
- ACRAEA BONASIA Fabricius (Pl.VI, fig.8)
 Fabricius (Syst. Ent. p.464, 1775)
- RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo, N. Rhodesia, East Africa, and Ethiopia.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. bonasia Fabricius
 Larger than A.uvui; orange area of fw invades black basal patch.
- RANGE Forests from West Africa to the Congo, W. Uganda, W. Tanganyika, and N.W. Rhodesia. It is not a very well defined race and it merges very gradually with the following race.
- RECORDS Uganda Entebbe, Mubende, Kalinzu, Bwamba, Kayonza, Mafuga, Mbarara, Masindi, Fort Portal, Budongo.
Tanganyika Ukerewe Island, N. Rhodesia-Tanganyika border near Abercorn.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. alicia E. Sharpe (Ann.Mag.Nat. Hist. (6) 5, p.442, 1890)
 Smaller than above, black markings less extensive, hw often washed with yellow near inner margin.
- RANGE Most forests between 4000 and 6500 ft. in Kenya, E. Uganda and N.E. Tanganyika. Merges very gradually with preceding race in Uganda.
- RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Katamayo, Thika, Nyeri, Embu, Meru, Tiriki, Marsabit, Njombeni, Kapsabet, Sotik, Kakamega, Kapenguria, Elgeyo, Suna, Donyo Sabuk.
Uganda Tororo, Kampala, Jinja.
Tanganyika Kilimanjaro.
- ACRAEA BURGESSI Jackson (Pl.VI, fig.6)
 Jackson (J.E. Afr. Nat. Hist, Soc. 1956)
- DESCRIPTION Larger and more brownish than A.bonasia; uns markings pale and rather faint.
- RANGE Only known from high montane forest in S.W. Kigezi.
- RECORDS Uganda Mafuga forest, Rutenga, Ruhisa.
- ACRAEA SOTIKENSIS E. Sharpe (Pl.VI, fig. 9)
 Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1891, p.634)
- RANGE Forests in Angola, the Cameroons, S. Congo, N.W. Rhodesia, E. Africa and Ethiopia.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. sotikensis E. Sharpe
 Bright orange brown with broad black border; form sotikensis has a yellow subapical patch in fw, while in form katana Eltringham (1912, op. cit.) this area is orange brown.
- RANGE N. Rhodesia to W. Tanganyika, W. Kenya and Uganda.
- RECORDS Kenya Sotik, Kitale, Kakamega, Kapsabet, Lumbwa, Elgon, Rongai, Tiriki, Lugari, Mau, Kericho.
Uganda All forests below 6000 feet; ssp. rowena Eltr. occurs as a form in the typical race in Eastern Uganda and becomes gradually more dominant as one proceeds westwards.
Tanganyika Ukerewe Island, Mt. Rungwe (Mbeya).

- Ssp. rowena Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p. 229)
- DESCRIPTION Ochreous yellow washed with orange in the fw and in the cell and costal areas of hw.
- RANGE Eastern Congo, Western Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Ruwenzori, Kalinzu, Fort Portal, Kigezi, Bwamba, Budongo, Kayonza, Mafuga, Mbarara, Bugoma, Masindi, Ndurumu River, Kamengo, Namuganga.
- Ssp. KARSCHI Aurivillius (Rhop. Aethiop. p. 106, 1898)
- DESCRIPTION Mainly ochreous yellow.
- RANGE E. Kenya and S. Ethiopia; also occurs in the Cameroons.
- RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Chyulu Hills, Embu, Meru, Thika, Nyeri.
- NOTE A.s.karschi has been treated as a distinct species and as a form of A.cabira Hopffer; it must however be assigned to A.sotikensis; the black basal area in the fw above does not form a sharp projection along A2 as in A.cabira.
- ACRAEA CABIRA Hopffer (Pl. VI, fig. 7)
Hopffer (Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 1855, p. 640)
- DESCRIPTION Very similar to A.sotikensis and very variable; may be distinguished from the preceding species by the sharp projection of the black basal area of the fw along A2. Form cabira Hopffer has pale ochreous yellow ground colour and the basal black area of the fw bisected by a pale streak; in form natalensis Staudinger (1896) the black basal patch of the fw is entire; in form biraca Suffert (1904) the pale area invades the lower part of the fw cell and form apecida Oberthür (1893) has the pale areas partly or completely orange brown.
- RANGE Very common in heavy woodland and fringing forests rather than in true forest. Occurs in most reasonably warm and moist areas from S. Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Nyasaland and the S. Congo to Tanganyika and Kenya.
- NOTE The genitalia of all the forms of the preceding two species are alike and it is possible that they are conspecific; the matter can only be cleared up by extensive breeding of all the forms.
- ACRAEA VIVIANA Staudinger (Pl. VI, fig. 5)
Staudinger (Iris 9, p. 204, 1896)
- DESCRIPTION Very similar to above, but always pale yellow and the basal black areas much more restricted.
- RANGE Heavy forest from the Cameroons to Uganda and W. Kenya.
- RECORDS Kenya Elgon, Kavirondo.
Uganda Kalinzu, Bwamba, Entebbe, Budongo, Fort Portal, Jinja, Katera, Kayonza, Bugoma, Chagwe, Mawakota.
Tanganyika. Bukoba.
- ACRAEA ACERATA Hewitson (Pl. VI, fig. 11)
Hewitson (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), 13, p. 381, 1874)
- DESCRIPTION Pale ochreous yellow to orange brown; black border broad and uniform; basal half of cell above black in fw; black basal patch of hw very restricted.
- RANGE Usually near water; most of Ethiopian region North of the Zambesi and Cunene rivers.
- RECORDS Reasonably moist areas below 6000 ft. throughout East Africa, but apparently not at the coast.
- NOTE This species is sometimes separated into subspecies tenella Rogenhofer (1891) from Kenya and Uganda and subspecies acerata Hew. from W. Africa to Uganda. However it is unlikely that these two races are more than climatic forms, as there is a considerable amount of overlapping and individual variation and transitional specimens are very frequent.

ACRAEA EPONINA Cramer (Pl.VI, fig.14)
Cramer (Pap. Exot. 1780)

- DESCRIPTION Orange brown with complete black border above enclosing a series of orange spots; marginal band of hw below of uniform width; a very variable species, particularly in the female; a considerable number of forms have been described and named.
- RANGE Very common everywhere in the Ethiopian region, except at high elevations.
- NOTE This species was formerly misidentified as A.terpsicore Linnaeus.

ACRAEA VENTURA Hewitson (Pl.VI, fig.15)
Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag. 14, p.51, 1887)

- DESCRIPTION Similar to the preceding species, but less variable and ground colour considerably redder; marginal band of hw below of irregular width and enclosing small orange areas in the internervular spaces.
- RANGE Damp grassland near rivers and lakes from N. Rhodesia to Uganda and W. Kenya.
- RECORDS Kenya Soy, Lugari, Malaba, Kisumu, Mau, Eldoret, Kaimosi, Elgeyo. Uganda Entebbe, Kampala, Sesse Islands, Jinja, Katera, Mbarara, Masaka. Tanganyika Nkundi (Sumbawanga), Mbeya.
- NOTE Acraea ochrascens E. Sharpe (Entomolog. 35, p.41, 1902) must be regarded as a form of A.ventura, as it flies with the typical form on the shores of Lake Victoria; there is one specimen from that area in the British Museum which is intermediate between the two forms. It differs from the typical form in having a pale ochreous yellow ground colour and less developed and paler dark markings.
- NOTE II Specimens from S. Tanganyika and N. Rhodesia are consistently larger and more heavily marked and would appear to constitute a distinct race.

ACRAEA RANGATANA Eltringham (Pl.VI, fig.16)
Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.247)

- RANGE A very local species found near swamps at high elevations and apparently confined to Kenya.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. rangatana Eltringham
Very similar to A.ventura, but orange brown washed with ochreous yellow; black markings on ups heavier and better developed; black and orange markings below heavier and brighter.
- RANGE Swampy ground above 7000 ft. East of the Rift Valley.
- RECORDS Thomson's Falls, Ol Joro Orok, Kinangop.

- DESCRIPTION Ssp. ecketti Jackson (Proc.R. Ent. Soc. Lond. (B) 20, 1951)
Uniformly rich orange brown, without yellow wash.
- RANGE Swampy ground above 7000 ft. West of the Rift Valley.
- RECORDS Nandi, Lumbwa, Molo, Timboroa, Soy, Eldoret.

ACRAEA BETTIANA Talbot (Pl.VI, fig.17)
Talbot (Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1921)

- DESCRIPTION Very similar to above, but ground colour white in both sexes.
- RANGE A rare species from Ruanda Urundi and Kigezi in S.W. Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Kanaba, Bihungi (Kigezi), Kibale.
- NOTE This insect is very probably a ssp. of A.rangatana.

ACRAEA ALTHOFFI Dewitz (Pl.VI, fig.4)
Dewitz (Ent. Nachr. 15, p.102, 1889)

RANGE A highly polymorphic species from the forests of the Cameroons, the Gold Coast, Congo, Uganda and W.Kenya.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.althoffi Dewitz
Larger than the other species of this group; male: fw bright red with black markings; hw white with black margin and basal area. The female may be like the male (form althoffi), or dull ochreous brown with black markings (form telloides) Eltringham, 1912), sometimes with a white subapical bar (form budongoensis Carpenter, 1935), or ochreous yellow with black markings (form ochreatea Eltringham 1912), or white and black (form albicans Stoneham, 1936).

RANGE Central Congo to Uganda and W. Kenya.

RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Elgon.
Uganda Budongo, Kampala, Katera, Entebbe, Kamengo, Jinja, Kalinzu, Bugoma. Kibale forest, Kayonza.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.rubrofasciata Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 16, p.III, 1895)
As above, but ground colour of both wings orange red; sexes alike.
RANGE Cameroons to N.E. Congo and the Bwamba Valley in Western Uganda.

ACRAEA PHARSALUS Ward (Pl.VI, fig.3)
Ward (Ent. Mon. Mag. 8, p.81, 1871)

RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to Angola and Mozambique in the South and Kenya and Ethiopia in the North; common.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.pharsalus Ward
Large, bright red in the male, heavily marked with black; prominent black internervular streaks at margin of hw below; fw above suffused with black; a narrow greyish white subapical bar. Female similar, but ground colour duller.

RANGE West Africa to Uganda, W. Kenya and W. Tanganyika.

RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Elgon, Suna (Kisii), Sotik.
Uganda All forests below 6000 feet.
Tanganyika Mt. Rungwe (Mbeya), Njombe, Mpanda.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.pharsaloides Holland (Entomolog. 25, Suppl. p.89, 1892)
Ground colour not as bright as in typical form; black suffusion in fw absent; subapical bar larger and red, not whitish.

RANGE N.E. Tanganyika and E. Kenya.

RECORDS Kenya Meru, Teita, Njombeni, Nairobi.
Tanganyika Amani, Morogoro, Arusha.

NOTE The form vuilloti Mabille (Ann. Soc. Ent. France (6) 8 Bull. p.170, 1888) is smaller and has a large white area near the inner margin of the hw above; the black markings of the fw are very heavy and coalesce, splitting the red ground colour into distinct patches; the internervular streaks on the hw below are not attenuated proximally, as in the other forms of this species. This form has been recorded from the Tanganyika coast (Amani, Usagara, Bagamoyo), and although treated as a subspecies by Eltringham, it must be regarded as an aberration of the preceding race in view of its extreme rarity and its range, which overlaps that of pharsaloides. It is also possible that vuilloti is a distinct species, but the matter cannot be finally settled with the scanty material available; the genitalia of the only male dissected are very slightly different from those of A.pharsalus.

ACRAEA PERENNA Doubleday & Hewitson (Pl.V, fig.9)
Doubleday & Hewitson (Gen. Diurn. Lep. 19, 1847)

- RANGE Sierra Leone and Angola to Nyasaland, East Africa and Ethiopia; a common forest species.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp.perenna Doubleday & Hewitson
A large species; fw very elongated; bright red heavily marked with black; fw heavily suffused with black; marginal band on hw below encloses series of internervular red spots.
- RANGE Same as the specific range, but replaced by other races in the Usambara-Kilimanjaro area of N. Tanganyika, the Kenya Coast, and in Ethiopia.
- RECORDS Kenya Elgon, Kakamega, Lumbwa, Sotik, Meru, Kitosh, Kisii.
Uganda All forests below 6000 feet.
Tanganyika Ukerewe Island, Bukoba.

- DESCRIPTION Ssp.thesprio Oberthür (Études d'Entomologie. 17, p.21, 1893)
Larger and paler than the typical form; fw mostly red and lacking black suffusion.
- RANGE Usambara-Kilimanjaro area of N. Tanganyika, Kenya Coast and possibly Nyasaland.
- NOTE A.p.thesprio occurs as a form throughout the range of typical perenna, particularly in the Eastern parts of its range; it is only in the area stated above that it becomes sufficiently extreme and dominant to be treated as a subspecies.

ACRAEA ORINA Hewitson (Pl.VII, fig.1)
Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag.II, p.130, 1874)

- RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to Uganda; the nominate race is West African.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp.orineta Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.265)
Fw black; cell and all internervular areas bright red; hw bright red with black base and marginal border.
- RANGE Eastern Congo to Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Entebbe, Kampala, Katera, Lake Nabugabo, Bwamba, Jinja, Tororo, Kayonza, Budongo.

ACRAEA PENELEOS Ward (Pl.VII, fig.2)
Ward (Ent. Mon. Mag. 8, p.60, 1871)

- RANGE Sierra Leone to Angola, East Africa and Ethiopia; the nominate race is West African.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp.pelasgius Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 7, p.545, 1900)
Fw black, lightly scaled; hyaline areas nearest to hw tinged with red; hw brick red with black base and border; prominent yellow discal band on hw below, female larger and duller.
- RANGE Cameroons to the Congo and E. Africa.
- RECORDS Kenya Tiriki, Kaimosi.
Uganda All forests below 6000 feet.

ACRAEA GROSVENORI Eltringham (Pl.VII, fig.4)
Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.276)

- DESCRIPTION Fw above mainly black with hyaline areas very much reduced; hw brick red with very narrow black margin.
- RANGE Heavy forest from the E. Congo to W. Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Kalinzu, Kayonza, Buhwezu (Ankole), Ndorumu River.

ACRAEA PENELOPE Staudinger (Pl.VII, fig.3)
Staudinger (Iris 9, p.192, 1896)

- RANGE Gold Coast to Uganda and W. Kenya; very common in forest areas.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. penelope Staudinger
Similar to A. peneleos, but smaller; hw below uniformly ochreous yellow; internervular streaks very short, not quite reaching margin. Red areas replaced by yellow in female form exalbescens Eltringham 1912.
- RANGE Congo and Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Common in all forests below 6000 feet.

- DESCRIPTION Ssp. vitrea Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.284)
Hyaline areas of fw larger than in typical form; black basal area of hw smaller, black margin narrower.
- RANGE Western Kenya.
- RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Tiriki, Sotik, Lumbwa, Kisumu, Elgon, Suna (Kisii).

ACRAEA HUMILIS E. Sharpe (Ann. Nat. Hist. (6) 19, 1897)

- DESCRIPTION Completely transparent, with veins and margin outlined by a few grey scales. Veins RS and MI of hw stalked.
- RANGE Forests in West Kenya and Uganda; rare.
- RECORDS Kenya Nandi, Tiriki.
Uganda Budongo, Kalinzu, Entebbe, Kayonza, Bwamba, Bugoma, Chagwe, Mawakota, Jinja, Nakamunga, Fort Portal, Mafuga forest (Kigezi), W. Elgon.
- NOTE This species was confused by Eltringham with form humilis Smith & Kirby of Acraea orestia Hewitson, and placed in synonymy in his Monograph of the genus Acraea (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912). Later he recognised his error and reinstated Acraea humilis Sharpe and changed A. orestia f. humilis Smith & Kirby to A. orestia f. carpenteri (trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1913).

ACRAEA NTEBIAE E. Sharpe (Pl.VII, fig.6)
Sharpe (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 19, p.581, 1897)
= A. mairessei Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 25, p.93, 1904)

- DESCRIPTION Fw black with white spots; hw yellow with black basal area and margin; internervular streaks below attenuated distally, failing to reach margin.
- RANGE Forests of the Congo and Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Entebbe, Kalinzu, Katera, Kampala, Kayonza, Jinja, Toro, Kamengo.

ACRAEA MELANOXANTHA E. Sharpe (Pl.VII, fig.7)
Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1891, p.2)

- DESCRIPTION Similar to above, but fw above densely scaled, fw spots yellow and internervular streaks below very prominent, of even thickness and always reaching margin.
- RANGE A very local species from the forests of West Kenya and E. Uganda.
- RECORDS Kenya Elgon, Kitale, Kakamega, North-West Mau, Tiriki, Kapsabet, Mara River.
Uganda W. Elgon.

ACRAEA SERVONA Godart (Pl.VII, fig.5)
Godart (Enc. Method. Ins. 9, p.239, 1819)

- RANGE Common in forests from Nigeria and Angola to East Africa and Ethiopia.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. servona Godart
Fw blackish with all internervular spaces hyaline and tinged with white; hw pale yellow with black base and margin; pale greyish yellow below with

- narrow but well defined internervular streaks always reaching margin.
 RANGE West Africa to West Uganda.
 RECORDS Uganda Masindi, Bugoma, Budongo, Bwamba.
- Ssp. rhodina Rothschild & Jordan (Nov. Zool. 12, p.184, 1905)
 DESCRIPTION Similar to above, but marginal band below orange brown.
 RANGE West Kenya, East Uganda and Ethiopia.
 RECORDS Kenya Tiriki, Kakamega, Nandi, Kitosh, Kaimosi.
Uganda All forests below 6000 feet in the East and Centre.
- Ssp. kenya van Someren & Rogers (J.E. Afr. Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1926)
 DESCRIPTION Similar to above, but hyaline areas of fw more restricted and whiter.
 RANGE Meru, on the North-East slopes of Mt. Kenya, Njombeni Hills.
- Ssp. orientis Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 25, p.94, 1904)
 DESCRIPTION As above, but marginal band below pale greyish yellow, not orange brown.
 RANGE South-East Kenya and North-East Tanganyika.
 RECORDS Kenya Teita.
Tanganyika Amani, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam (Eltringham), Moshi.
- ACRAEA OREAS E.Sharpe (Pl.VII, fig.8)
 Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1891, p. 193)
- DESCRIPTION Black with pale yellow markings; scale covering normal; no black spots in cell of hw below.
 RANGE Forests above 5000 ft. in East Africa and in the Eastern Congo; represented by a distinct race in the S.Congo and Angola.
 RECORDS Kenya Kitale, Elgon, Kakamega (very common), Thomson's Falls, Subukia, Nakuru, Lumbwa, Sotik, Soy, Kericho, Elgeyo, Mara River.
Uganda Entebbe, Mbale, Fort Portal, Kayonza, Mafuga, Ruwenzori, Mt. Rom (Acholi), Mt. Kadam.
Tanganyika Lake Duluti, Lyamungu, Ukerewe Island.
- ACRAEA SEMIVITREA Aurivillius (Pl.VII, fig.9)
 Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 4, p.226, 1895)
- DESCRIPTION Fw completely transparent with black border; hw pale yellow with black border and large transparent area between centre of wing and costa.
 RANGE Forests from the Congo to W. Kenya.
 RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Tiriki, Kaimosi.
Uganda Busia, Katera, Kayonza, Kamengo, Mbale, Bwamba, Fort Portal, Entebbe, Kalinzu, Budongo, Mbarara, Jinja.
- ACRAEA CONRADTI Oberthür (Pl.VII, fig. 10)
 Oberthür (Études d'Entomologie 17, p.22, 1893)
- RANGE Forests from S. Rhodesia and Nyasaland to Tanganyika and S.E. Kenya.
- Ssp. conradti Oberthür
 DESCRIPTION Fw orange brown with black margin and black apical area enclosing whitish subapical bar; hw orange brown with black margin and numerous black spots near base; ground colour of female occasionally ochreous yellow.
 RANGE Tanganyika and S.E. Kenya.
 RECORDS Kenya Teita hills, Bura.
Tanganyika Amani, Tengeru (Arusha).

ACRAEA IGOLA Trimen (Pl.VII, fig.12)
Trimen (South African Butterflies, 3, p.379, 1889)

DESCRIPTION Basal half of fw thinly scaled; orange brown, apical half transparent with veins outlined in black. Hw orange brown with black spots, but no black basal area; both wings bordered with black. Veins on hw below black, internervular streaks absent. Female form maculiventris Smith & Kirby, 1894, has pale ochreous yellow ground colour.
RANGE Forests from Natal to N.E. Tanganyika.
RECORDS Tanganyika Amani, Morogoro.

ACRAEA AUBYNII Eltringham (Pl.VII, fig.11)
Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.304)

DESCRIPTION Similar to above, but larger and redder; internervular streaks below present, but short and failing to reach the margin.
RANGE Coastal forests of Kenya.
RECORDS Kenya Kwale, Diani, Rabai, Sekoke, Mrima Hill, Gazi.

ACRAEA QUIRINALIS Grose-Smith (Pl.VI, fig.19)
Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 7, p.544, 1900)

DESCRIPTION Similar to A.igola, but smaller and more lightly scaled; marginal border grey; internervular streaks very faint, hw quadrate.
RANGE Forests from the Eastern Congo to W. Kenya and Tanganyika.
RECORDS Kenya Tiriki, Kakamega.
Uganda Bwamba, Kampala, Entebbe, Toro, Kalinzu, Kayonza, Katera, Tororo, Kibale forest, Chagwe, Malange, Mabira forest, Budongo, Bugoma, W. Elgon.
Tanganyika Usukuma (according to Eltringham).

ACRAEA ORESTIA Hewitson (Pl.VI, fig.20)
Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag. II, p.131, 1874)
RANGE Forests from Nigeria and Angola to East Africa.

Ssp. orestia Hewitson
DESCRIPTION Similar to A.quirinalis, but smaller; hw rounded, not quadrate. Very variable; form transita Eltringham 1912 has orange brown areas replaced by ochreous yellow; f. carpenteri Eltr. 1913 is mainly transparent and superficially very similar to Acraea humilis E. Sharpe.
RANGE West Africa to Uganda and West Kenya.
RECORDS Kenya Tiriki, Kakamega, Kericho, Sotik, Kaimosi.
Uganda All forests up to 6000 ft.

Ssp. SAMBAR Stoneham (Bull. Stoneham Mus. 45, 1943)
DESCRIPTION Similar to the typical race, but ground colour pale ochreous yellow; marginal band a little narrower.
RANGE Known from the Usambara mountains in N. Tanganyika only.
NOTE There is also an unnamed form of this subspecies from the same locality which has the usual orange brown ground colour. This race was originally described as a good species, but its facies, genitalia and distribution leave little doubt that it must be a race of A.orestia.

ACRAEA CINEREA Neave (Pl.VI, fig.18)
Neave (Nov. Zool. II, p.325, 1904)

DESCRIPTION A small species; fw transparent, tipped and bordered with pale grey; hw uniformly sooty grey; the form alberta Eltringham 1911 has a large dark red area in the hw.
RANGE Forests of Uganda and W. Kenya. Sometimes exceedingly common.

RECORDS Kenya Tiriki, Kakamega, Kisumu, Kaimosi.
Uganda Kampala, Entebbe, Toro, Kalinzu, Kayonza, Katera, Tororo, Chagwe, Mulange.

ACRAEA BAXTERI E.Sharpe (Pl.IV, fig.8)
 Sharpe (Entomolog. 35, p.40, 1902)

DESCRIPTION Fw thinly scaled, blackish with three subapical transparent spots and red at the base; hw red with large rounded blackish basal area and narrow black margin.

RANGE High forest from Nyasaland to Kenya.

RECORDS Kenya Cherangani hills, Mt. Kenya, Kikuyu escarpment, Chyulu hills, Sotik, Aberdares, Teita hills, Mt. Nyiro, Mt. Kulal, Kiptiget.
Tanganyika Kilimanjaro, Usambaras, Mpwapwa, (type locality), Poroto Mountains.

NOTE A number of form names are available for this species, but in view of the scarcity of material and inaccessibility of type specimens, it is not possible to decide which, if any of the named forms should be given subspecific status, nor is it possible to determine the distribution of such races as may exist. Specimens from the Poroto Mountains in S. Tanganyika are very much darker than others and appear to constitute a well defined race; unfortunately no existing name can be applied to them with any degree of certainty.
 The following form names are available for this species:
subsquamia Thurau 1903; fulleborni Thurau 1903; philos Le Cerf 1933; lutea Carpenter & Jackson 1950.

ACRAEA AMICITIAE Heron (Pl.VI, fig.1)
 Heron (Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. 19, p.148, 1909)

RANGE Montane forest in Ruanda Urundi, Kigezi and Ruwenzori.

Ssp.amicitiae Heron

DESCRIPTION A very distinctive species, as shown by the figure; ground colour brick red with black markings and a subapical bar, hyaline tinged with red.

RANGE Ruwenzori.

RECORDS Namwambe Valley (Kilembe), Fort Portal, Bwamba Pass, Humia Valley.

Ssp.polychroma Rebel (Ann.d.k.k. Natur.Hofmus.Wien. p.410,t.14,f.3 1910)
 DESCRIPTION As above, but hyaline areas not mixed with red. Female form flavina Jackson 1956 has red areas replaced by pale ochreous yellow.

RANGE Kivu area in the E. Congo and Kigezi in Uganda.

RECORDS Uganda Mafuga forest, Rutenga, Ruhisa, Mitano Gorge, Kayonza.

ACRAEA ANSORGEI Grose-Smith (Pl.VIII, figs.11 & 12)
 Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 5, p.351, 1898)

DESCRIPTION A small and extremely polymorphic species; the majority of the forms fall into two groups: group A with a complete black border to both wings and group B with black border reduced in the fw and absent in hw. Some of the more distinct forms are described below.

Group A (mostly males).

f.conjuncta Grose-Smith 1898. All light areas tawny orange.

f.silacea Eltringham 1912. All light areas pale ochreous.

f.pica Eltringham 1912. All light areas white.

f.mutata Eltringham 1912. Light areas white in fw, ochreous in hw.

f.lutealba Eltringham 1912. Light areas orange red in fw, white in hw.

f.chrysippoides van Someren 1936. Subapical spots white; rest of light markings orange brown.

Group B (mostly females)

- f.ansorgei Grose-Smith 1898. Pale areas tawny.
 f.jeffreyi Bryk 1925. All pale areas creamy white.
 f.vansomereni Bryk 1931. Pale areas of fw tawny orange, hw creamy white.
 f.paulinae Bryk 1931. Subapical spots white, other light areas of fw creamy yellow. Hw tawny orange.
 f.uniformis Gabriel 1949. Pale areas ochreous orange, dark areas very faint.

The following forms should also be mentioned:

- aurivilliana Bryk 1925, loveni Bryk 1925, bryki Le Doux 1931,
interrupta Eltringham 1912, rufoniger van Someren 1936,
luteflava van Someren 1936, tricolor van Someren 1936.

- RANGE Montane forests of East Africa.
 RECORDS Kenya Uplands, Aberdares, Kericho, Elgon, Limuru, Kitale, Soy, Tuso river, Nandi, Sotik, Mara river, Kiptiget, Elgeyo.
Uganda Kilembe, Toro, Kigezi, Kalinzu, Ruwenzori, Mbale.
Tanganyika Ihoho forest, Poroto mountains.
 NOTE Specimens from S. Tanganyika are larger and may constitute a distinct race; more material is required to settle the matter.

ACRAEA DISJUNCTA Grose-Smith (Pl.VIII, fig.5)
 Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 5, p.351, 1898)

- RANGE Forests in W. Kenya and Uganda.
 DESCRIPTION Ssp.disjuncta Grose-Smith
 Pale mustard yellow bordered with black; cell of fw black; a black streak joins end of cell with outer margin, bisecting pale area into a subapical and an inner marginal area.
 RANGE West Kenya and Uganda, but not Kigezi and Toro.
 RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Sotik, Kericho, Soy, Elgon, Kaimosi, Suna, Tiriki.
Uganda Mabira forest, Mbale, Katera.
 DESCRIPTION Ssp.kigeziensis Jackson (J.E.Afr. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1956)
 Larger than typical race, margin broader.
 RANGE Apparently confined to the forests of S.W. Kigezi and Toro.
 RECORDS Uganda Mafuga forest, Kayonza, Rutenga (Kigezi), Bwamba, Mpanga forest (Toro), Ruwenzori.

ACRAEA ALCIOPOIDES Joicey & Talbot (Pl.VIII, fig. 6)
 Joicey & Talbot (Bull. Hill. Mus. 6: 44-118, 1921)

- DESCRIPTION Similar to above, but paler; yellow areas of fw not split in two, but entire; marginal band narrower, cell of fw mainly yellow.
 RANGE Forests of the E. Congo and Uganda.
 RECORDS Uganda Kalinzu, Kayonza, Mbale, Katera, Fort Portal, Kibale forest, Budongo, Bugoma, Bwamba.
 NOTE Though this species was originally described as a race of the preceding, the genitalia of the two insects are sufficiently different to indicate specific distinction. (See T.H.E. Jackson, Proc.R.Ent.Soc.Lond.(B)20, 1951).

ACRAEA ALCIOPE Hewitson (Pl.VIII, figs.1 & 2)
 Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acraea, 1, 1852)

- RANGE Common in forests from the Ivory Coast and Angola to Uganda, W. Kenya and Ethiopia.

- Ssp. alciope Hewitson
- DESCRIPTION Male: bright ochreous orange yellow with a black margin and broad black streak occupying cell of fw; yellow area of fw continuous as in A. alciopeoides. Female highly polymorphic and mimetic. In the typical female form the light areas of both wings are orange brown; in female form aurivillii Staudinger 1896 the fw has an orange band and the hw a white median band thus resembling several species of Bematistes; in the female form tella Eltringham 1912 the fw is orange and black, the hw orange brown.
- RANGE The specific range, excluding Ethiopia.
- RECORDS Kenya Malaba forest, Kakamega.
Uganda All forests below 6000 feet; particularly common in the West.
- ACRAEA JODUTTA Fabricius (Pl.VIII, fig.3)
Fabricius (Ent. Syst. 3; I, p.175, 1793)
- RANGE Very common in forests from Senegal to Uganda and W. Kenya with a distinct race in Ethiopia.
- Ssp. jodutta Fabricius
- DESCRIPTION Male constant and very much like a large edition of A. disjuncta. Female very variable; in the typical female the light areas are white. In female form dorotheae E. Sharpe 1902 the subapical bar is yellow to white, rest of pale areas orange brown. In female form interjecta Eltringham 1912 the subapical band is white, the inner marginal area of fw ochreous and much reduced and the pale band of the hw ochreous yellow proximally, suffused with dark orange brown distally.
- RANGE West Africa to Uganda and W. Kenya.
- RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Elgon, Suna (Kisii).
Uganda Very common in most forest areas below 6000 ft.
- ACRAEA ESEBRIA Hewitson (Pl.VIII, fig.4)
Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acraea 2, 1861)
- DESCRIPTION Closely related to A. jodutta, but exceedingly variable in both sexes. Form esebria has the subapical bar yellow to white, remainder of pale areas orange brown. In the form protea Trimen 1866 the pale areas are pale greyish yellow and very much reduced; in the form jacksoni E. Sharpe 1890 all the light areas are orange brown; in the form monteironis Butler 1874 all the pale areas are pale yellow to white.
- RANGE A very common species of true forest and riverine forest; S. Africa and Angola to Tanganyika and Kenya. Occurs all over Kenya and Tanganyika East of the Rift Valley at all elevations up to 6000 ft. The only available records west of the Rift Valley are Ukerewe Island, in the Tanganyika portion of Lake Victoria and Suna (Kisii), in the extreme South-West of Kenya; van Someren records this species from Jinja and W. Elgon, in Uganda.
- ACRAEA LYCOA Godart (Pl.VIII, fig.7)
Godart (Enc. Method. Ins. 9, p.239, 1819)
- RANGE A common forest species; Sierra Leone to Kenya, N. Tanganyika and Ethiopia (ssp. aequalis R. & J.). The nominate race ranges from Sierra Leone to the Cameroons.
- Ssp. media Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.12)
- DESCRIPTION Both sexes thinly scaled in both wings; male very pale brown with indistinct paler spots in fw, no pale areas in hw, female blackish grey with blurred spots in fw and small white basal area in hw.
- RANGE Cameroons to extreme West of Uganda.

- RECORDS Uganda Bwamba Valley, Kayonza.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. bukoba Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.12)
Male: ground colour olive brown with pale ochreous spots smaller and better defined than above; a rather small and indistinct ochreous basal area in hw. Female: ground colour darker than in female media; white spots well defined; white basal area of hw larger and better defined.
- RANGE Ruanda Urundi, N.W. Tanganyika and S. Uganda.
- RECORDS Uganda Kalinzu, Budongo, Katera.
Tanganyika Bukoba.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. entebbia Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.12)
Male: ground colour dusky ochreous grey; spots of fw small, pale area of hw reduced. Female: very dark, spots smaller and sharper, pale patch of hw small and yellowish.
- RANGE Common in forests throughout central and eastern Uganda, merging with the following race in the East.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. tirika Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.13)
Male: similar to above, but ground colour warm olive brown, spots smaller and very distinct; pale area of hw very large, pale ochreous, surrounded by broad tawny brown marginal border. Female: very dark, with small fw spots; pale area of hw small and more decidedly yellow than above.
- RANGE Kenya west of the Rift Valley.
- RECORDS Kenya Kakamega, Sotik, Kitale, Tiriki, Busia.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. fallax Rogenhofer (Ann. Mus. Wien. 6, p.459, 1891)
Smaller than previous races; ground colour black in both sexes, pale area of hw large, well defined, pale yellow; fw spots yellow in male, white in female; basal area in hw below bright ochreous yellow, not extending beyond sub-basal spots.
- RANGE Kilimanjaro-Meru area in N. Tanganyika.
- RECORDS Marangu, Tengeru, Arusha.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. kenia Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.13)
Very similar to above, but uns darker; basal area of hw below red brown, extending beyond sub-basal spots along costa.
- RANGE Kenya Highlands East of the Rift Valley.
- RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Nyeri, Embu, Meru, Aberdares, Kikuyu, Escarpment, Njombeni, Rabai.
- RANGE ACRAEA JOHNSTONI Godman (Pl. VIII, figs. 8 & 9)
Godman (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1885, p.537)
- RANGE A very variable forest butterfly; Mashonaland to Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. johnstoni Godman
Form confusa Rogenhofer 1891: the commonest form; fw spots white, hw pale yellow; can be separated from the eastern races of the preceding species by the quadrate, not rounded shape of the pale patch in the hw; this is a feature common to most forms of johnstoni.
- Form flavescens Oberthür 1893: similar to above, but fw spots pale yellow.
- Form valdemaculosa Carpenter 1932: all pale markings white.
- Form semialbescens Oberthür 1893: spots of fw white, patch of hw tawny.

Form pretiosa Carpenter 1932: fw spots white surrounded by tawny areas; hw tawny, black border reduced or absent, replaced by series of black internervular streaks.

Form octobalia Karsch 1894: like above, but more extreme; orange brown invades black marginal areas and white spots of fw, reducing them to mere traces.

Form johnstoni Godman: fw black at base, apex and margin; central area of fw orange brown, pale spots distinct, white with ochreous wash; hw white with usual black border.

RANGE Mashonaland to Ethiopia, but not in W. Uganda; all forest areas between 3000 and 7000 feet.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. butleri Aurivillius (Rhop. Aethiop. p.115, 1898)
Basal area of fw reddish brown, pale spots more or less confluent, orange; hw tawny with black margin; a very convincing mimic of Bematistes quadricolor.

RANGE West Uganda and the Kivu area in the Congo.

RECORDS Uganda Kilembe (Ruwenzori), Kayonza, Kalinzu, Mafuga forest, Fort Portal, Kanaba Gap, Bwamba.

Genus PARDOPSIS Trimen 1887

A rather aberrant genus which differs from Acraea in the length and extreme position of the fore-wing cell. M1 and M2 of the forewing have a common origin. The early stages are of typical Acraeinae structure and appearance. A single species is known.

PARDOPSIS PUNCTATISSIMA Boisduval (Pl.VIII, fig.12)
Boisduval (Faune Madag. p.31, 1833)

DESCRIPTION A small species: pale yellowish brown with numerous black dots, a black tip to the fw and a narrow border to the hw.

RANGE Dry bush country and savanna throughout the Ethiopian region, including Madagascar. Occurs all over East Africa in suitable localities, not usually above 6000 feet.

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